FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 210

30 October 1986

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ARBATOV ASSESSES REYKJAVIK TALK TERMS, AFTERMATH

LD300033 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2005 GMT 29 Oct 86

[From the "Panorama" program: interview with Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute and member of the CPSU Central Committee, by Alajos Chrudinak; date and place not given -- recorded; Arbatov's replies in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Chrudinak] You took part in the Reykjavik talks. General Secretary Gorbachev said very recently that President Reagan came to Reykjavik with empty hands.

[Arbatov] And with empty pockets.

[Chrudinak] And with empty pockets because, as he said, President Reagan did not want to achieve any kind of agreement. Did this development surprise you, catch you off guard, or were you prepared that the meeting might end thus?

[Arbatov] If I were to say that it was a terrible surprise for me, it would mean that I do my work badly, since as director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, I should have known what (?was in store) for us at the meeting.

I formed the impression, and it proved utterly correct, that in the depths of their hearts the Americans wanted only one thing: to make a kind of cosmetic proposal on medium-range missiles, not a radical proposal. And as for why they did that, first, in my opinion, the real stance of Reagan and his entourage was manifested here: They do not want the arms race to cease. They are embarking on this course only under pressure. They were under pressure at the talks, too.

[Chrudinak] Why did President Reagan say at the end of the meeting that he was disappointed and disillusioned? How did you feel at the moment when everything came to an end there?

[Arbatov] When everything came to an end? You know, now, thinking through the events, I might say: When we traveled there, and when we knew what the proposals were like which we discussed there, or which Comrade Gorbachev discussed, because we discussed only our proposals -- they are not telling the truth now.

[Chrudinak] So they did not come forward with any proposal?

[Arbatove] By no means. They only reacted to our proposals. By the way, now they are even rejecting what they agreed to.

[Chrudinak] Why?

[Arbatov] They are performing sleights of hand. They say we agreed on the disarmament not of all nuclear weapons, not even of strategic nuclear weapons, but...

[Chrudinak, interrupting] Ballistic...

[Arbatov, interrupting] ...on ballistic missiles, that is, they have left out cruise missiles, which are being accumulated in enormous quantities, and strategic bombers. We are not stupid, we have not gone so mad as to accept such an agreement. Of course, we did not do this.

[Chrudinak] However, in his televised speech Reagan said precisely that they made significant proposals at the talks.

[Arbatov] You know, politics is not a strength of this U.S. Administration. However, its strength is public relations and promotion -- it profits from that.

[Chrudinak] In mass information.

[Arbatov] Yes, in mass information, propaganda, promotion. But it developed so that at the beginning they were unable to keep their disappointment a secret.

[Chrudinak] In this connection THE NEW YORK TIMES has written that President Reagan is now trying to make his defeat at Reykjavik look like a victory, a success. What has really prompted the President to make a 180-degree turn in comparison with his negative assessment 1 day earlier?

[Arbatov] Why would he willingly go home as a loser, with, so-to-say, black eyes? I am thinking of political bruises. This would not be pleasant for anyone. It is better to arrive as a victor. Elections are coming up in the United States. But, you know, there are serious problems in Congress also involving the military budget. The President would have liked to twist what happened to his advantage. That prompted him to...

[Chrudinak, interrupting] For a long time the U.S. press has questioned whether President Reagan could hold serious and deep talks on important and complex issues. As an expert -- you were there throughout, you were present in Reykjavik and took part in the talks -- what is your opinion of this?

[Arbatov] I did not take part in the tete-a-tete talks held with Reagan, so I have no personal impression of those. But I would not like to believe that. I am of the opinion that in principle Comrade Gorbachev can talk with Reagan. They are able to understand one another.

[Chrudinak] That means that...

[Arbatov, interrupting] I see something else in Reykjavik. At the experts' night time meetings when everyone was there, Perle, Nitze, Lehman, Kampelman, Adelman, the entire U.S. team, I saw that those people there were not prepared. That is, even if the President were to take a step forward, they would try to pull him back two steps. That was the problem. You know, privately, in conversation, when everything had ended, these people -- I shall not name specifically who said to me: Thank God, they did not sign anything.

[Chrudinak] In his present statements President Reagan stresses that the cause of failure of the Reykjavik meeting must be sought in your wanting to kill their Star Wars program, and that you -- that is, the Soviet Union -- were not willing to make any compromise in this sphere.

[Arbatov] Every compromise has a limit, just as it cannot be said about a woman that she is only a tiny bit pregnant. It is not possible to continue simultaneously the arms race, and stop it. In the last 15-17 years we have witnessed such endeavors to find some kind of middle road. In their time, these were unavoidable, but they did not solve anything radically. The arms race continued and became increasingly dangerous. At the same time we by no means wanted to humiliate President Reagan. Precisely for this reason we did not want to disregard his religious adherence to the Strategic Defense Initiative, the Star Wars program. Thus we proposed that we do not oppose laboratory research, nor laboratory tests. If the President had really wanted to reach agreement on this issue, then he would simply have had to ask: What do you mean by the word laboratory.

[Chrudinak] What do you mean by it?

[Arbatov] Since it was not asked, no one answers. I cannot answer you now. Later, at the talks, if the question is asked, if there are talks.

[Chrudinak] I was able to ask it now.

[Arbatov] But they did not even pose the question. This showed that they do not want to explore some kind of mutually acceptable solution.

[Chrudinak] In your opinion, let us say, can what takes place in a laboratory without walls be called a laboratory test? You understand what I am thinking of. Tests on land.

[Arbatov] Yes. You know, these are all issues which can be clarified at talks, and on which agreement can be reached. But what is it that troubles us? It is possible that it was not born in President Reagan's mind but I know that it is in his mind, and in the thoughts of those close to him. Before he leaves office they want to break up the agreement on antimissile systems, because they are afraid that this will not succeed after Reagan. For this, they would need something, at least a piece of iron to somehow send in to space, with which they would pulverize the agreement on antimissile systems. Similarly, they want to pulverize our agreement concluded on the limitation of strategic weapons, too.

[Chrudinak] So I can say that if the dialogue continues the Soviet Union will be willing to make further concessions in this sphere, for example, to clarify what laboratory tests mean in reality?

[Arbatov] You know, in my opinion, (?you were not right in) asking the question of whether the Soviet Union would make further concessions. Why should the Soviet Union always make them? It is time that the Americans make concessions and view these problems soberly. What do they want? There has been enough mystification. It is necessary to realistically [word indistinct].

[Chrudinak] It is not entirely clear why, when not only yourselves but in the United States, too, certain experts are saying that Star Wars is a mere fiction that cannot be realized, when Comrade Gorbachev himself says that he is not afraid of this cosmic defensive shield.

[Arbatov] Of Star Wars?

[Chrudinak] Of this fiction. So, if that is the case, if that is how matters stand, then why does the Soviet Union reject this space defense so decisively?

[Arbatov] Look, there is more than one thing at issue here. The first thing is: What is it that we are not afraid of? We are not afraid of the concept of the impenetrable shield. This is a fiction. This is not possible, no matter how many dollars the Americans have, and no matter how developed their technology is. This is not a technical problem. Just as, let us say, you cannot make a perpetuum mobile, no matter how developed your technology is. It is folly to act against the laws of physics. No one can guarantee for himself personal immortality, just as you cannot create an impenetrable shield. But there is another space plan: This belongs to those who want to force us into huge expenditures, and -- something we have already spoken to you about -- who want to ruin us economically. We will not take part in this. We will not follow the Americans. We will work out countermeasures that are cheaper. So that is the situation now.

[Chrudinak] That is why it is dangerous.

[Arbatov] That is why space defense is dangerous.

[Chrudinak] Nowadays President Reagan is saying that the reason he needs this space program is because this program, as he put it, defends America against the Soviet Union's deceits.

[Arbatov] You see, this is another of those things Reagan did not even mention in Reykjavik. In Reykjavik he spoke to Gorbachev about something quite different. Gorbachev said to him: After all, I have already made an agreement with you that within 10 years we will eliminate the missiles. Then what is the good of the antimissile defense? Why are you so stubborn? Reagan replied to this: Because some madman might come, some leader, the leader of a small country, who will have a few nuclear warheads with which he might blackmail us.

[Chrudinak] But not from space?

[Arbatov] No, of course, from earth. But a madman like this would not only need nuclear weapons; he would also need intercontinental missiles for this. The space defense system does not provide any defense against, let us say, someone smuggling on board a ship...

[Chrudinak, interrupting] Or in a suitcase?

[Arbatov] Yes, in a suitcase, smuggle a nuclear warhead, or even a primitive aircraft. The space weapons will not give protection against that. But neither is a madman able to build an intercontinental missile. On the other hand, such a missile would be noticed immediately. It could not be concealed.

After this the President returned home and he probably realized what stupid talk this is, and he started to hold forth about what would happen if one day the Russians simply deceived him and hid a few missiles. We proposed that we make an agreement on all possible controls, on the methods of control, because intercontinental missiles are the least possible to conceal. Anyone who does not believe this does not understand anything. They can be observed from every satellite and do not pose any problem.

[Chrudinak] In your opinion, why did the Soviet Union make such significant, such considerable concessions in Reykjavik?

[Arbatov] You know, at times people ask even in our country whether we have not made too many concessions. For instance, in connection with nuclear tests. We have not carried out any tests for over a year now. It will soon be 1 year and 3 months. So, after all, I would say that without compromise one cannot make agreements. Something always has to be sacrificed and one has to examine what is the bigger risk: whether we keep certain weapons and continue the arms race; or whether we make certain unilateral concessions. If I want to be honest, then these are in part concessions not so much to the Americans but to common sense. Let us free ourselves from old conventions -- Comrade Gorbachev also said that we have to break away from outworn stances, from the old, ossified ways of thinking. These are concessions to common sense.

[Chrudinak] In order for you finally to achieve a result, for the agreement to come into being, what essential concessions are you expecting from the U.S. Administration?

[Arbatov] I would not even call these concessions, because they would have to give up...

[Chrudinak -- interrupting] I mean compromises.

[Arbatov] Let them give up the castles in the air. Frankly speaking, let them now keep to what we agreed on in Reykjavik. They must stop misrepresenting things and deceiving people. It is not right that over there we agree on something and at home they say something else. For example, they say that we agreed only on ballistic missiles. That is not true. If we had only been talking about ballistic missiles, then good-bye, then we would not even have gone to meet each other in Reykjavik. I have to say honestly that this is fiction, this is cheating. Shultz himself has said that we agreed on the removal of all strategic armaments.

Second, they have to give up the Star Wars fantasies. Actually, here you are, if this is so close to the President's heart and he wants to continue research then let him do it in laboratories. We can agree as to just what we mean by this, on what kinds of controls there will be. But they must understand that the total destruction of offensive nuclear weapons does not fit in with the development of large-scale antimissile defense.

[Chrudinak] In connection with the destruction of medium-range nuclear missiles stationed in Europe the question arises: Is this sphere of problems inseparable from the other issues of the disarmament package deal, or, in your opinion, could the problem of the Euromissiles be solved separately from the other issues?

[Arbatov] No, they cannot. It cannot be. Of course we again discussed this, on the former, earlier conditions, on the conditions which existed even before Reykjavik -- that is, when it had binding force even with regard to the British and the French not modernizing or increasing their nuclear forces; when we also included forward-based American missiles among strategic weapons. But now a new situation has arisen. At present all this together makes up the package deal which guarantees not only a possible agreement but our security as well, and similarly the security of the Americans. If you take a part of this out, there will be a gap, and this would damage our security. But naturally it is possible to reach agreement, to hold discussions on every single problem, one by one. We do not erect obstacles.

[Chrudinak] In your opinion, where could the desperate and severe diplomatic war lead which has erupted in recent weeks between Washington and Moscow? I am thinking of this unusual policy of diplomatic expulsions.

[Arbatov] It appears that this war is now over. As I see it, it has now ended, because the Americans have understood that Gorbachev can be very flexible and also helpful in his proposals if he is approached in the appropriate manner, if the other side behaves fittingly. But he becomes immediately extremely tough and inflexible if they want to treat him badly, if they start to behave improperly -- politically, of course. He has already shown this to the British and the French as well in similar situations. This diplomatic war is an old trick of bourgeois foreign policy, one which they use against us when they want to shake confidence in us, if they want to disturb circumstances just at those moments when some kind of confidence was beginning to develop. It is at such times that they usually provide some kind of little scandal. The preparation of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting took place amid such conditions as well. They arrested Zakharov.

[Chrudinak] In your opinion, is there a possibility that there will be another summit meeting, more dialogue between Gorbachev and President Reagan? And if so, when?

[Arbatov] The ball is now in the U.S. court. The picture is clear to them: The dialogue can be continued only if they come up with a new stance.

[Chrudinak] But if...

[Arbatov, interrupting] If they reply to our question. This answer has to come from Washington, in the form of a letter addressed to Moscow, or in the form of a speech; or I don't know how they do it, this will...

[Chrudinak, interrupting] Could they take the step at Geneva?

[Arbatov] Geneva, Geneva. Well, you know in Geneva they have to work on the minor issues, but the major issues will be resolved in the capitals.

[Chrudinak] General Secretary Gorbachev also said that Geneva smells of mothballs.

[Arbatov] It smells of mothballs. It is quite simply dreadful the way these discussions have been distorted. It is simply shameful. Let us just look at Geneva or Vienna. They have been talking for 13 years now; the agreement is ready but they cannot sign it. And what is this agreement about? It is about a less than 1-percent reduction in troops which the two sides have stationed in central Europe. It is ridiculous. They could go on arguing about it for 1,000 years.

[Chrudinak] After what has happened, what do you intend to do now and in the near future? What are your specific plans?

[Arbatov] Are you asking this with regard to my country?

[Chrudinak] Yes, I mean the Soviet Union.

[Arbatov] The Soviet Union. Well, look, the most important thing for us is the acceleration of our socioeconomic development. The full attention of the country, of the people, is focused on this. We have to resolve very major, complex tasks. But we are struggling with a serious commitment for their fulfillment. It is a question of a wide-ranging program of measures which, you see, are aimed at our bringing our econmic work into accord with the demands of the present age, as well as our political and ideological activity. What is more, we want to change public morality and social conditions as well. Enormous changes are taking place in the Soviet Union now. Anyone can see this if he takes a look at the papers or turns on the television. These favorable though by no means easy changes can be seen so clearly. Because it is hard for the old things to disappear from the stage. So that is the most important thing for which we work and struggle.

In foreign policy, with the United States for example, we will try everything possible. We are leaving the door open. Our proposals are on the negotiating table. But in the end if the Americans do not want to agree, what are we to do? Should we commit suicide? Should we commit hara-kari?

[Chrudinak] Do you mean that...

[Arbatov, interrupting] History did not begin with Reagan and will not end with him either.

[Chrudinak] In your opinion, then, is it possible to reach agreement with President Reagan and with the present U.S. Administration?

[Arbatov] We will do everything in order to agree. The accusation is untrue that we take a stand of wait-and-see, that we are always just waiting for the next U.S. president. We consider time to be an extremely important factor. Every wasted month is a blow against the world's security. We are ready to reach a serious agreement with President Reagan but this depends on him, too.

Remarks on Talks 'Document'

LD300059 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] As is known, disarmament issues were mostly recently discussed at the highest level in Reykjavik. Georgiy Arbatov, noted Soviet expert on America, spoke about the details of the exchanges of views in his interview with Alajos Chrudinak.

[Begin recording] [Chrudinak] President Reagan now denies that he might have agreed to the destruction of all types of strategic nuclear weapons, on the occasion of his dialogue with general secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik. In your opinion, what is the truth?

[Arbatov, in Russian, with Hungarian translation superimposed] Look, I do not know exactly what words the two of them exchanged, word for word, on this topic. However, it was entirely clear that the American side was also aware -- at least Shultz himself also affirmed this -- that we agreed on the reduction of all types of strategic offensive weapons, that we should reduce not only the number of ballistic missiles, but of bombers and cruise missiles, that is all three elements of the triad of offensive weapons. [Words indistinct] not only in words, but in written form, in three pages. It is not a secret document. I also have it. I regret that I did not bring it with me from Moscow. This document is a draft. It will be followed by guidelines.

[Chrudinak] Might I get it, too.

[Arbatov] I can send you a copy.

[Chrudinak] Thank you.

[Arbatov] So, guidelines for the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States -- that is in the introduction. We, President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev, agreed today at the Reykjavik meeting at such-and-such time, that we shall hold the next summit meeting in Washington. Then, three points followed, where the date would have to be written in. Then, the first point went thus: The 50-percent reduction of all three members of the triad, of strategic nuclear weapons -- no matter what Reagan might say about this, it is not true, since all of it is written down.

Then, I also took part all night in the debate held with the American experts, where we managed to come to agreement exactly on this topic. Even Perle agreed to it. We discussed all of it. How can someone say now that we did not talk about that? Is his memory so short, perhaps, that it is not really possible to come to agreement with him, or we cannot believe Reagan? In my opinion, his own people confuse him. [end recording]

[Presenter] You can see the conversation, in full in this evening's broadcast of Panorama. [Panorama television broadcast, published as previous item, does not contain this segment]

Reagan 'Orchestrating' Propaganda

291943 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 29 Oct 86

["Campaign of Disinformation About Reykjavik Criticized" -- TASS take identifier]

[Text] New York October 29 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan continues orchestrating a propaganda campaign with the aim of justifying the U.S. course toward acquiring unilateral military superiority over the Soviet Union -- the course that torpedoed accord on arms control at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik.

Addressing Republican preelection rallies in Georgia and Alabama, the President described the core of the militarist U.S. policy -- the "Strategic Defense Initiative" -- as a "special accomplishment" of his administration.

Openly speculating on the striving of the Americans for peace, he maintained that the decision to go ahead with the SDI program had "brought the Soviet Union to the bargaining table."

The President reiterated his deep commitment to the "Star Wars" program which he described as "America's insurance policy."

Stubborn efforts of the U.S. President to pass off black as white and to provide a distorted picture of the talks in Reykjavik, cannot mislead sober-minded Americans.

More and more U.S. citizens are arriving at the conclusion that the current Washington administration is motivated by the striving for military superiority through the militarization of outer space, and not by the concern for peace and the future of human civilization.

"The fact remains that Mr. Reagan turned his back on the greatest opportunity any president has ever had to reverse the direction of the nuclear arms race and to nail down major mutual reductions in nuclear weaponry," John Oakes, a former senior editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, wrote in that paper. "American people reject the fantasies of the Strategic Defense Initiative and want to get on with the unfinished business that was left on the table at Reykjavik."

Administration Creating 'Fantasy'

LD270100 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Oct 86

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The last week has been quite rich in political events. I have in mind the recent speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on television and I have in mind those negotiations taking place in various countries, in the capitals of various states -- negotiations which are quite rich and intense, devoted to various matters.

At the center of these meetings and conversations, in the center of all the political discussions of the past week was, of course, Reykjavik; its results and consequences.

I must note that, on the whole, as never before in the past, the work of this meeting at Reykjavik was reported in the most detailed way. As a matter of fact, there were no secrets there which should have remained concealed from the world press and the world public. All the more amusing therefore, is the fantasy which the U.S. Administration is engaged in, engendering its own legends concerning this meeting.

According to the U.S. version, it turns out that it was, indeed, the United States and not the Soviet Union which came out with broad and generous proposals. Indeed, it seems that it was the United States which tried to bring about a historic compromise, which would have signified a break-through to a completely qualitatively new state in international relations. In fact, however, when really wide-scale solutions were, as it were, close at hand, it was the United States which wrecked the achievements of this accord with its stubborness and lack of desire to consolidate the terms of the ABM Treaty.

It is true that the Americans opted for the discussion of various issues at Reykjavik, military issues and issues connected with regional conflicts, and issues of Soviet-U.S. relations and issues of ensuring human rights. But the bases of these discussions were Soviet ideas. The Soviet proposals were the starting point of the discussion. In this connection, what the U.S. press itself is writing now is very characteristic. I would like to quote the opinion of the U.S. paper THE NEW YORK TIMES. It says this: Never before has Reagan developed such a captivating line of political activity as after Reykjavik. He passes off, the paper writes, his failure for success, black for white, and incompetence for stubborness in facing the Russians. But, of course, it is hardly correct to use such words as failure and defeat applied to such a meeting as the meeting in Reykjavik. It is too significant, too serious to operate with these simple categories.

Equally characteristic is the fact that the European Parliament sitting in Strasbourg now, appraising the work of the Reykjavik meeting, is coming to such a conclusion in its resolutions -- that indeed the position of the United States has led to the fact that a historic opportunity to substantially reduce the number of intercontinental strategic missiles and eliminate all medium-range missiles has been missed.

It goes without saying that there are other points of view. This very week, in fact, in the small Scottish town of Gleneagles a group, the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, was in session. This group came out -- well, true, not unanimously -- in support of the way the United States acted in the capital of Iceland.

Well, there is little that is unexpected about this, but overall, still, a completely clear impression is being created that despite all the nuances there is a sense of recognition that Reykjavik was a break-through or, as a minimum, it signified the possibility of a break-through to really fundamental solutions which would have changed the course of international events in a better direction. It is this significance of Reykjavik which is indicated by the reaction of those who are intimidated by what happened in Reykjavik, and of those political figures who have long ago allied their political outlook and political acts with the aims of the United States and the NATO block.

'Top Priority' on 'Lies,' SDI

LD251449 Moscow in English to North America 0000 25 Oct 86

["Top Priority" panel discussion presented by Pavel Kuznetsov with Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the United States of America and Canada Institute]

[Excerpts] [Kuznetsov] Today we are going to discuss Reykjavik. Never before in my life as a journalist have I seen and heard so many conflicting comments on what happened in Reykjavik, and I think we know why. In the capital of Iceland the Soviet Union and the United States were on the verge of a historic, amazing breakthrough in arms control. [passage omitted] First of all, Prof Bogdanov, could you give us your assessment of the situation in the Soviet Union and the United States concerning the aftermath of the Reykjavik summit?

[Bogdanov] You know, Pavel, first of all let me share your assessment of the situation in the United States. I'm in very close agreement with you that I never also witnessed in my life as a student of American politics such a distortion of the truth, such lies, as we're witnessing now. You know...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] Radomir, excuse me, I didn't say distortions and lies, just so many conflicting reports.

[Bogdanov] I'm going a little bit stronger than you because that's my, you know, assessment, based on facts, that it's really lies and distortion, or whatever you like, distortions and lies. That's my very strong conviction, that we have to deal with exactly with those things. Now, it became so serious in the Soviet-American relations that the secretary general felt it necessary to point out to his Danish, to Danish prime minister, that there is such a wave of distortion of the truth that he'd come to the conclusion that in the next talks with the Americans we need have open talks, not closed talks. On closed talks we always have an insistence from the American side, and I have a suspicion -- by the way, I always have the suspicion -- that for the last years Americans are using the closedness [as heard] of the talks as a, you know, very good vehicle to use it in their own interest; distorting the truth.

There is a very basic question now: how Reykjavik will impact on the overall state of the Soviet-American relations. And my feeling is that if this wave of distortion continues, if the Soviet-American relations become really a hostage of American domestic politics, well, you know, people at the American end are not talking about the substance of the talks but they're just thinking how to look better in the eyes of the mass media and their political opponents, forgetting about the essence of the talks; forgetting about the Soviet Union. I'm afraid that may very adversely impact on the Soviet-American relations.

[Kuznetsov] [Passage omitted] So, we know that that historic agreement was not signed because of the American attachment to the SDI program, or Star Wars as it is popularly known. Now, let's look at some of the arguments being forwarded in connection with this program. First of all, No 1: I think there are a lot of people who say it is a purely defensive program, and there is nothing bad if the United States goes on building something that's purely defensive. And in his recent statement in Grand Forks, North Dakota, President Reagan compared SDI with the development of radar, which helped the British repel Nazi air attacks on London in World War II. Now, let's look at this defensive side of the story. Sergey?

[Plekhanov] Well, every informed person knows that there is no such thing as a purely defensive weapon. A weapon can be used both for defense and for offense depending on the situation, and that applies to the SDI as well. [passage omitted]

[Kuznetsov] Let's take a look at another grand, I would say, argument in favor of SDI. It was produced on many occasions in the past. This program was described as a bargaining chip, but when the moment came to strike a deal...

[Plekhanov, interrupting] That's right.

[Kuznetsov] Where was that bargain after all? The Americans said no, and they actually, they opted for the weapons that do not yet exist and preferred them to making a deal on the nukes which they said are so theatening. I mean, I don't get it.

[Plekhanov] I don't think that the viewpoint that the SDI can be used as a bargaining chip ever had a lot of proponents in the Reagan administration. I mean, there was a group of people which favored this approach, but I think there was always a dominance on the other side, on the side of those people who wanted to use [passage indistinct]. But when the time came to bargain, even before that time came, they began stressing that they will never bargain away the SDI.

[Kuznetsov] So you mean it was one of those ploys that were used to deceive the public?

[Plekhanov] That's right, that's right, because, well, it's obvious that within the foreign policy establishment and other elite circles in the United States the view that the SDI should be used as a bargain before it is too late has a lot of supporters. I mean, this is a respectable viewpoint which commands a great deal of attention. So President Reagan had to take account of that view, but he himself is so strongly attached to the program that he is not prepared to use it as a bargain, and he is supported in that by a lot of very influential people of the administration.

[Kuznetsov] UK, suppose, my question to you, Professor Bogdanov. Well, we know that President Reagan's term expires in about 2 years. Suppose a new man assumes office and he's not going to be content with a purely defensive role of SDI. And he would want those weapons to acquire an offensive possibility. Do you exclude such a possibility?

[Bogdanov] Not at all, not at all, because the practice, the reality of American political life is such that any new president, whoever comes to the White House, they are changing everything, you know. We have witnessed that in the Soviet-American relations many times, many times In a way, in that sense, the Soviet-American relations are also a hostage of the man who is sitting in the White House. You never know what is his way of thinking. So, I fully agree with you that we cannot rely on changing people in the White House. We should rely on more solid things like treaties first of all. [passage omitted]

[Plekhanov] I think, I have a fear, that the reason, one of reasons, why Mr Reagan could not agree to our proposal on SDI at Reykjavik -- and, by the way, we were not demanding at Reykjavik that, just forget about the SDI, we were saying: Ok, you are so attached to this idea you can continue laboratory research for 10 years...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] And even testing confined to the laboratory.

[Plekhanov] ...Yeah, confined in the laboratory, so that was again a compromise, a bargaining idea.

[Bogdanov] Sergey, I'm sorry, not only a compromise, but we were just going along the line that was taken by the President himself. He was trying to convince us, and everybody else, that that we had to deal with a research program. Just a research program meant to find out whether it is feasible or not. What we have suggested in Reykjavik, it was just confined to that, to research, and it was not in contradiction with the President's view. So, people who say that we were trying to kill the beloved child of the President, that's another distortion. It's another twist.

[Plekhanov] I didn't finish my point, and it was that, I think that when the time came, when the President realized, and his entourage realized that yes, we've come to the point, both sides have come to the point when they agreed to eliminate nuclear weapons within 10 years they got scared.

[Kuznetsov] The strategic.

[Plekhanov] The strategic, they got scared.

[Bogdanov] And now we have proofs of that.

[Plekhanov] Yeah, they got scared, and then the SDI became the last straw. Ok, be tough on SDI to destroy the whole deal. You know, I think that there was something like that. I may be wrong, I was not there.

[Bogdanov, chuckling] I'm afraid you're not, I'm afraid you're not.

[Kuznetsov] Well, thank you, gentlemen. I'm afraid our time is up, and to conclude our programme I'd like to focus on what Mikhail Gorbachev said last Wednesday in his televised address to the nation. He called President Reagan's Star Wars program the main obstacle to achieving a world without nuclear arms. The misrepresentation of the talks in Rekjavik by the American side and the deception of the American public on SDI and the other aspects of the summit have gone so far that SDI appears to be of more value to this administration than disarmament. Such a position, Mikhail Gorbachev added, casts big doubts on the sincerely of Washington's commitment to the formula achieved last year in Geneva -- that is, that nuclear war should not and cannot be waged because it is unwinnable. So, on our future programs I suggest that we take a close look at such other issues as what's ahead for us in the arms control area, conventional weapons, the Soviet plan of international security and other issues. So goodbye until next time, a week from now on the same wavelength.

Facts Altered: Preconditions Set

PM291351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin commentary: "Reykjavik: Two Weeks On"]

[Text] The meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan in Reykjavik lasted 2 days.

And all that time was spent discussing essentially one topic -- namely, whether there will or will not be nuclear weapons in the world in the future. The joint conclusion summing up the talks was: Deep nuclear disarmament is possible; for the USSR and the United States it is feasible by the middle of the next decade; it -- that is, nuclear disarmament -- must be initiated without delay.

The 2 days of talks in Reykjavik have now produced 2 weeks of heated arguments around the legacy of Reykjavik. These arguments are not likely to die down soon. There is nothing unusual about this, since the meeting in the Icelandic capital was destined to mark a watershed in people's notions of what is thinkable and what is unthinkable. The experience of Reykjavik holds the attention of representatives of the news media. It is being discussed by political scientists, parliamentarians, ideologists, and party functionaries. The pros and cons of Reykjavik are being most thoroughly analyzed by governments and interpreted at military and scientific headquarters.

Initial attempts by certain circles to present the Soviet-American meeting even before it had opened as a "routine" event or one of "minor" importance that would pass unnoticed in the flow of events did not hoodwink anyone. Nor did the crass labels such as "failure," "impasse," or "crisis" mislead many people some time later, when it was revealed that the green light had not been given in Reykjavik to the implementation by states of a practical policy in line with the realities of the age.

It is true that the accord which was so tangibly near was not achieved. Naturally, we would have welcomed another outcome because every wasted hour in the arms race means an added threat to us, to the Americans, and to civilization in general. All this is true. However, a short circuit at the last moment does not cancel out what has been achieved.

Reykjavik is a new way of looking at things, it is a qualitatively new stage in the examination of the problems of war and peace and in tackling the task of restructuring international security on the basis of equality and good-neighborliness. After Reykjavik the peoples are better aware than ever before that there is a constructive alternative to a world armed to the teeth, to military confrontation between powers, to the policy of strength and violence.

This has been understood not just by the democratic public, not just by the millions upon millions of ordinary people whom nature has endowed with common sense. It has even been grasped by the militarist circles, whom Reagan almost gave apoplexy. And suddenly the most amazing transformations began to take place. A secret directive has even been issued prescribing how the talks in Reykjavik are to interpreted.

According to the picture drawn by certain Washington figures, it is as if the sides had swapped places. It appears that it was not the United States but the Soviet Union that arrived in the Icelandic capital empty-handed. It appears that it was not the USSR which encouraged the United States to adopt a new way of thinking, that it was not the Americans but we who thwarted the achievement of an accord when we refused to get involved in the "peace-loving" SDI program. The only thing missing to complete the lie is the claim that the proposal to hold the meeting in Reykjavik came from Washington while Moscow hesitated for a long time whether to say "yes" or "no."

People usually turn the truth inside out because they have to. And if the president and members of his administration now try several times a day to tinker with the facts and to force them into the procrustean bed of American prejudices, then there is a reason for this. What we are witnessing is essentially a political self-exposure which is very instructive in many respects. Let us dwell on the main points.

In Reykjavik the President did not get carried away with deliberations on the lines that the Soviet Union only understands the language of strength or that it was SDI that forces us to engage in "serious" talks. In face-to-face conversation the head of the administration refrained from that kind of nonsense because he knew what would follow. But as soon as he returns home, to his own surroundings, to the company of people who are intoxicated with chauvinism, it is as if he were another man. So what does the incumbent of the White House ultimately stand for? It is impossible to simultaneously favor diktat and agreement based on good will, it is impossible to simultaneously favor disarmament and U.S. exclusivity.

Let us assume that thanks to their popularity, the Soviet proposals will tempt the U.S. Administration -- how can I best express it -- to claim them as its own. The elections are just around the courner. It is necessary to look good if not heroic. This is how it has to be. Furthermore, an idea, once expressed, no longer belongs to its originators. If it helped the cause of nuclear disarmament we could cede pride of place to Washington. Why not let it be like this: It was Washington which gave birth to the military atom, let Washington kill it off. If it helps the Americans to get out of the militarist rut, so be it.

However, the problem lies elsewhere. Reykjavik is being tinkered with. Distorted, and misrepresented for a different reason. Pretexts are being sought in what came out of Reykjavik in order to continue the arms race on earth and to extend it to space. By trying to whitewash everything it has done so far in violation of its obligations under international law, the adminsitration is repudiating its own outwardly peace-loving declarations.

If U.S. military might "restored" in the eighties "forced" the Soviet Union to make concessions to the United States, then this would be a straight argument in favor of continuing the buildup of this might, of increasing the pressure in the boiler of contradictions to critical and supercritical readings. In 1950 a secretary in the Truman adminstration described this kind of exercise as "aggression in the interests of preserving peace." Peace American-style, of course. In our time the same thing is being served up as Washington's "concern" for "lasting peace and people's freedom." As divine predestination which (believe it or not, this has been said after Reykjavik) has placed the "fate of mankind's oldest dream" in the hands of the imperialist United States.

It is more likely that R. Reagan, in rebuking us for our "intransigence," is atoning for his own sins. Where did he stumble in Reykjavik, where did he go beyond what is permitted, and in front of whom is he trying to justify himself? Why is the administration correcting itself?

Agreement is principle on the elimination in two stages of all Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons by 1996 was reached in the Icelandic capital. Under the strictest, triple verification [kontrol] -- national and supranational verification, and on-site inspection [inspektsiya na meste]. The foreign mininsters were to transform the agreement in principle into specific articles.

It took only a few hours, or at most days, for the content of the potential accord itself to become obfuscated. Some people in Washington are talking about a possible reduction in "ballistic missiles excluding bombers and cruise missiles of the different launch modes. Others are juggling with the concept of "high-speed" weapons which could perhaps be eliminated as distinct from "lower-speed systems," which are not so dangerous, as it were, because it is not difficult to "recall" them after they have been launched. Consequently the latter should not be dismantled straight away.

Furthermore, under the guise of "clarifications," preconditions are being heaped up without whose implementation nothing at all can be done in the nuclear sphere -- or, rather, there will be no reductions or limitation. These conditions will not affect the plans for arms "modernization" and buildup. You will not be wrong if you assume that the demands are addressed to the Soviet Union and formulated in such a way as to ensure that no U.S. political heads or U.S. nuclear warheads come to any harm.

So what more is expected of us? It is necessary in advance to establish an equilibrium in conventional forces. The USSR is by no means opposed to this, on the contrary. Soviet views and proposals on this account were submitted to NATO countries almost 6 months ago jointly by the socialist member countries of the Warsaw Pact. So far no response has been received.

The second precondition reads: The United States "must perceive a change in the political climate in the Soviet Union." That is a pretty old tune, is it not? Back in 1945, immediately after the first U.S. test of a nuclear device, the then U.S. Secretary of War H. Stimson demanded a "liberalization of Soviet society" as an essential precondition for establishing effective international control over nuclear weapons. That dream did not come true. In view of the emergence of new military technologies, is this perhaps another try?

The third condition stipulates that the United States must be persuaded of Soviet readiness "to conduct ideological rivalry with the West by peaceful means." That demand goes a long way back. The U.S. oligarchy launched its first massive offensive against the so-called "Red Menace" 100 years ago with the Chicago massacre. The reprisals against workers staging a peaceful demonstration laid the foundations for May Day, the day of working people's international solidarity. Subsequently, as the imperial ambitions grew, the ball got rolling. Under the banner of suppressing the "Red revolt," the United States took part in the military intervention against Soviet Russia. After World War II the U.S. ruling class for some time hatched plans for a nuclear attack on the USSR based on "ideological motives." So what do they have in mind now? Pretexts are being sought for raising to a "new level" -- I am quoting a Pentagon document -- such U.S. "special operations" as "insurgency, sabotage, and psychological warfare." Lawlessness must somehow be sanctified.

From the comments of the President and his closest collaborators we have learned a few things about the true U.S. position which was at times set forth in relatively vague terms in Reykjavik. Especially as regards SDI. So, for instance, the proposition by means of which R. Reagan tried to make his space brainchild appear more attractive, namely U.S. readiness to "share" the results of technological research into "defensive systems," is now being repudiated.

When M.S. Gorbachev brushed aside these promises as something not to be taken seriously, the President appealed: "Believe me, believe in my sincerity."

On 16 October J. Poindexter, the U.S. President's national security assistant, clarified matters. According to him, there is no intention of "sharing technical documentation." On certain preliminary conditions once again, there may be "access to a command and control system for sensors." So long as the "Russians accept the U.S. concept of SDI and cooperation is satisfactorily established at "danger reduction centers." In other words, it is possible that observers may be invited to a command center to see how the control panel lights glow at the moment when, following a program that is a mystery to outsiders, mankind's fate is settled by robots under no one's control, not even Washington's, from the moment they go into orbit.

They think in "broad terms" on the Potomac. I do not know who Washington thinks we are. Or perhaps we are searching in vain for a positive meaning in the U.S. side's thoughts? Perhaps the people across the ocean are testing our restraint and are surprised that Moscow has not yet lost its self-control?

The U.S. Administration has made up its own mind that it will observe the ABM Treaty's provisions, in a very liberal interpretation, for a further 5-7 years -- in other words, just as long as now seems sufficient to complete the preparatory stage of the deployment of space-based weapons. This is a repeat of the method worked out in detail when the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles were brought into Europe. Do you remember it? At that time exactly 4 years were allocated for the talks with the USSR, matching the schedule for completing the construction and production of the missiles and for training service personnel.

What will be left of international law if the parties to a treaty begin inventing "exceptional circumstances" threatening "supreme interests" even before the wax sealing their signature has cooled? How is it at all possible to calculate these most "extraordinary circumstances" 10-15 years in advance? It is possible if you really want to. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger publicly questioned the expediency of the U.S. side's observance of the ABM Treaty back in June 1981. The secretary was not talking about imaginary Soviet "violations" of this treaty at that time. The tales about violations were thought up later. Weinberger was discussing scientific and technical developments whose results promised to be more valuable for the United States than the provisions of any treaty either already concluded by the Americans or conceivable in the future.

"Exceptional circumstances" developed within the United States. Without any encouragement from abroad. There was a change of people in the leadership. Ideas and policy were altered. It was treaty-breaking time.

It does not befit responsible statesmen to engage in demagoguery on the problem whose solution determines whether mankind will exist or not. "How does the defense of the United States threaten the Soviet Union or anyone else," Mr Reagan exclaims. Well, that isn't hard to answer: in the same was as the U.S. postwar strategy threatened us and many others, despite the fact that every president presented it as "defensive." Without exception every type of aggression prepared by Washington -- beginning with the "experimental" "Pincer" plan and ending with the "Dropshot" program, which went into great detail -- was passed off as a "deterrent." Just like the "Army XXI" plan and the plan for vertical and horizontal escalation with which the United States intended to enter the third millennium.

In his recent speech M.S. Gorbachev cited a number of extracts from the "1984-1988 Defense Guidance," on whose basis the modernization of the U.S. Armed Forces is now being carried out. [paragraph continues]

The aims of the measures now being implemented by the administration in the military sphere are given in the "Guidance as attaining military "superiority" and enabling the U.S. Armed Forces to prevail over the Soviet Armed Forces in either a brief or a protracted war. And not simply to prevail but to "destroy the entire structure of the military and political power of the Soviet Union and its allies" and to guarantee to "inflict very great damage on Soviet industry."

In the approach to the battles of the future, the "Guidance instructs that economic, technological, and trade warfare be waged against the USSR and that "excessive expenditure" be imposed on us, involving more and more new spheres of the arms race and creating weapon systems and military technologies, including space-based ones, which will make all previous Soviet defense spending look small. Then, hiding behind a "space shield" for all occasions, the United States will try to dictate to the world what it either lacked the time or the ability to dictate in the era of its atomic monopoly. The "Guidance" is a document for internal use. No cosmetic epithets of the "defensive" kind are used. So as not to distract those who are supposed to give U.S. militarism its destructive brilliance.

A well-known 17th century French thinker once remarked: "Most people spend the best time of their lives making the worst time even more miserable." In Reykjavik the U.S. President was presented with a historic opportunity to disprove that rule. He missed his chance. On returning from the Icelandic capital, the President preferred not to reduce armaments but instead to engage in reducing the number of staff at the respective embassies in Washington and Moscow.

Reykjavik has not ended. It is going on. The ideas expressed there have won the peoples' approval. This makes it possible to look to the future with optimism.

TASS: U.S. AT GENEVA DISTORTION OF REYKJAVIK

LD2917525 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

The U.S. administration, according to White House deputy press secretary Larry Speakes, instructed the U.S. delegation to the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons to begin serious discussions on the basis of what had been achieved in Reykjavik. Speakes said that the administration considered it possible to achieve progress on the foundation laid in Iceland.

These statements sound serious enough and could be viewed with optimism if the instructions to the U.S. delegation, first, were really based on the foundation laid in Reykjavik and if, second, the American negotiators had been instructed to look for realistic ways out of the deadlock caused by the American Strategic Defense Initiative in the entire process of nuclear disarmament.

Yet in reality things, regrettably, are very different. To begin with, the U.S. delegation has been instructed to press ahead at the talks with a distorted rather than true accord on nuclear armaments that had been reached in Iceland. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, what the Americans will propose is the abolition of not all the strategic offesive arms by 1996, which was agreed upon in Iceland, but only of the Soviet and American ballistic missiles.

The bombers and air-launched cruise missiles in which the U.S. has a clear edge are not going to be scrapped by Washington. As for statements on the possibility of reaching progress at the Geneva talks, they are intended to mislead both American and world public opinion.

Spokesmen for the joint chiefs of staff, unlike Larry Speakes, were quite frank: They said the joint chiefs of staff had decided not to object to the American proposals on nuclear weapons because the Soviet Union would turn them down anyway. The CBS TB company reports that, in the view of the Pentagon brass, if those proposals are to be declined, let it happen in Geneva. All this clearly shows that the U.S. delegation to the Geneva talks has been given not what was mutually acceptable to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President in Reykjavik but what suits the U.S. military-industrial complex.

As for the tightening of the ABM Treaty, the U.S. Administration, as repeated statements of its senior officials, including the President, indicate, insists on its obstructionist stand: All the planned work under the SDI programme is going to be carried through, which means that the administration intends to continue to subvert the treaty. Does this testify to the U.S. readinesss, as Speakes says, to begin serious discussions? Hardly so.

One more question prompts itself: Are not the authors of the "instructions" to the U.S. negotiating team in Geneva merely going to thwart the talks, which are intended to complete constructively what was started in Reykjavik, to find ways of overcoming obstacles identified in Iceland and to produce mutually acceptable accords? That is the impression one is getting because the untenability of the "new" American stand is glaring.

PRAVDA SUPPORTS GERMAN NUCLEAR-FREE CORRIDOR

PM281554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 86 Second Edition p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "Commentator's Column": "For Europe's Benefit"]

[Text] In Europe, in the homeland of the Helsinki charter for peoples and states to live together peacefully, the shoots of the new political thinking are multiplying and there is growing activity in favor of ridding the continent of weapons of mass destruction. A document "On the Principles of the Creation of a Nuclear-Free Corridor in Central Europe" has just been published in Bonn.

This important document was drawn up and adopted by major parties in two states with different systems and political orientations -- the SED in the GDR and the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] in the FRG. This, too, is a sign of the times. An example of how to rise above differences and reach accords which improve the prospects of creating a stable situation in Europe what is the essence of the new peace-loving initiative? Along the borders separating the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, a corridor free from nuclear weapons is to be created, 150 km wide on each side -- that is, with a total width of 300 km. It includes parts of the territory of the FRG, the GDR, and the CSSR. Later, the corridor is to be extended to the size of a nuclear-free zone.

The appeal from the initiating parties for talks to begin on creating first a corridor and then a zone is highly topical. The CPCZ's alignment with this initiative has already been announced in Czechoslovakia.

Things are more complex in the West. Here zealous attempts are being made to revise the American side's agreement in Reykjavik on individual propositions in the "package" of Soviet proposals and in general to break it up into sections and destroy the organic connection between the components. The accord on the entirely ridding Europe of medium-range nuclear weapons and on freezing shorter-range missiles and embarking on talks about their future is being subjected to fierce attacks.

FRG Chancellor H. Kohl, who is now in the United States, declared that "the mountain of nuclear weapons has helped to preserve peace" and that without it, "the threat of war will grow," since the Warsaw Pact countries supposedly have "clear superiority" in conventional arms. That is a false thesis. Just the other day the U.S. secretary of state showed that Western Europe has sufficient defense potential to get by without nuclear weapons. If there are still any doubts, why have the FRG and NATO as a whole not yet responded to the Warsaw Pact countries' proposal for a radical reduction in conventional arms? Bonn now has a real chance to prove in practice the sincerity of its assurances that it is ready to do everything possible to ensure that war never starts on German soil.

As for the Soviet Union, the objectives of our continent's great movment for a nuclear-free Europe are our objectives, too. We have supported and continue to support the creation of zones free from weapons of mass destruction, whether in the north, the center, or the south. They could become the precursors of the complete liberation of the entire earth from such weapons.

GROUP ON MEDIUM-RANGE WEAPONS MEETS IN GENEVA

LD301209 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva October 30 TASS -- A sitting of the group on medium-range nuclear weapons was held here today within the framework of Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

CONFERENCE ON STOCKHOLM ACCORDS ENDS 29 OCT

LD291754 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1716 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct (TASS) -- A conference of representatives of the Foreign and Defense Ministries of the Warsaw Pact member states on questions of fulfilling the accords reached at the Stockholm Conference has been held in Moscow. It took place 28-29 October. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1606 GMT on 29 October in reporting the above meeting included the following: "The participants in the consultation had a meeting with Vadim Loginov, deputy foreign minister of the USSR."]

CEMA COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETINGS NOTED

PM281005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading "CEMA Diary"]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Oct -- A routine session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Sphere of Health Care has ended at Mierki near Olsztyn.

The 69th session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Sphere of Electric Power has been held in Minsk. It has attended by delegations from the following CEMA member countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR.

Havana, 26 Oct -- The 47th session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Cooperation in the Sphere of the Food Industry has ended here. The session participants focused their attention on questions of the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the year 2000.

CEMA FOOD COMMISSION MEETS IN HAVANA 21-24 OCT

LD280221 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 27 TASS -- The Standing Commission of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) on cooperation in the food industry held its 47th session on October 21 through 24 in Havana, Cuba.

The session was attended by delegations of CMEA member countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, The German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia.

EAST BLOC SOCIOLOGISTS CONFER IN MOSCOW

PM291423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

["Own information" report: "On the Science of Management"]

[Text] Without a serious scientific approach to the study of public opinon in all areas of socialist building and in both the domestic and foreign policy spheres, it is impossible to successfully utilize the human factor. This is the leitmotiv of an international symposium in Moscow organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences. "Public Opinion and Its Use in Managing Social Processes" -- this theme has drawn the attention of leading sociologists from a number of fraternal countries.

The scientists have discussed a complex of problems connected with expanding and improving research into public opinion in the countries of our community. The meeting determined the main areas of cooperation between research sociologists through 1990. The plan for collaboration which has been approved includes the revelation of the general laws which operate in the formation of public opinion in socialist society, analysis of the population's attitude to topical problems of social life, and exchange of experience in the organization of mass public opinion polls.

EEC-CEMA RELATIONS ASSESSED AT MEETING

LD280521 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Luxembourg October 27 TASS -- The external trade commissioner of the European Economic Community assessed positively the current talks between the EEC and the Council for Mutual Economic Relations (CMEA).

Willy de Clercq made a report on a state of affairs at the CMEA-EEC negotiations at a session of the EEC Council of Minsters which opened here today at foreign ministers level. The first round of the talks had been held late in September in Geneva.

The ministers approved an intention of the commission of the European Communities to establish direct business contacts with the CMEA countries, apart from the negotiations, de Clercq said. The contacts are to be established late in November this year when de Clercq visits several socialist countries.

EEC and CMEA experts are now working on the text of a joint declaration that will put on record the establishment of official relations between the two organisations and outline forms and areas for mutually beneficial business cooperation.

DEMAND MADE FOR UN MEETING ON PERSONNEL REDUCTION

LD291618 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 29 Oct 86

["USSR Demands Convocation of UN Committee" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York October 29 TASS -- A meeting of the United Nations committee on relations with the host country is urgently convened on the Soviet Union's demand on Thursday [as received] to discuss the question of the violation of the 1947 agreement on United Nations central institutions as a result of the actions of the U.S. Government concerning personnel reduction at the USSR permanent mission at the United Nations.

The United States has of late intensified actions to create artificial obstacles to the work of permanent missions of the U.N. member countries, says a letter of the USSR ambassador to the United Nations Alexander Belonogov addressed to the committee's chairman. The letter was circulated as an official document of the committee today. Illegal actions of the U.S. Administration to impose personnel reductions on the USSR mission at the United Nations are among the most irresponsible manifestations of this line. The United States stubbornly continues its line at stepping up crude pressure on the United Nations organization and its member states, the letter said.

CSCE DELEGATES HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE 29 Oct

Kashlev on Family Reunification

LD291916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The meeting of representatives of the member-states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which opens in Vienna on 4 November, will be held in a qualitatively new situation, created by the major Soviet initiatives in the field of ending the arms race and disarmament. This was stated at a news conference in Moscow today by Kashlev, chief of the Department for Humanitarian and Cultural Relations of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Stressing kthat the Soviet Union is in favor of reaching important accords at Vienna on all sections of the Helsinki Final Act, he said in part: [Begin Kashlev recording] Either independently or in cooperation with the delegations of other countries, we we will be coming out with initiatives on all sections of the Final Act, and we will naturally be prepared to study closely the proposals of the other participants. Within the framework of the first section of the Final Act -- questions relating to security in Europe -- we attach great importance to solving military and political questions. It is precisely toward this end that the wide-ranging proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries, which were put forward at Budapest, regarding a reduction in the armed forces and conventional weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals, are directed.

At Vienna the Soviet Union will come out in favor of reaching an agreement on a mandate for the next stage of the Stockholm conference, bearing in mind continuing the examination of questions of confidence-building measures, but chiefly moving over to practical talks on reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. In a word, we are coming to the Vienna meeting with a large, positive program and we intend to work in a constructive manner there. [end recording]

Among the questions put to the participants in the news conference was one from the American NEWSWEEK magazine on the USSR's position on the problem of reunification of families. Replying to this, Comrade Kashlev said in part: [Begin Kashlev recording] We are getting more and more applications and appeals for entry to the Soviet Union from former Soviet citizens who, at one time for various reasons -- family, or other -- left the Soviet Union and now they are turning to us with the request to again be granted Soviet citizenship. We have embassies in which more than 1,000 declarations by former Soviet citizens requesting to return to their homeland have been accumulated. These questions are also being examined and solved, and we consider this to be a quite natural matter. Approximately 300,000 people have left the Soviet Union to take up permanent residence abroad, and approximately 300,000 have come to the Soviet Union. These questions are being tackled and will be solved in an even more humanitarian and positive manner. That is our specific position on this question. [end recording]

Other Delegates Comment

LD291649 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Moscow October 29 TASS -- Members of the Soviet delegation to the Vienna meeting led by Yuriy Kashlev, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Department for Humanitarian and Cultural Contacts, and officials from several other departments of the ministry gave a news conference in Moscow today and answered questions asked by Soviet and foreign correspondents.

Answering the question concerning the principles for a broader application of confidence-building measures to the non-European states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), Major-General V. Tatarnikov, a member of the delegation, said that the security measures worked out in Stockholm for the countries participating in the CSCE process indeed did not embrace the territories of some of the participating states.

As a result, the military activity of those states remained unpredictable and unverifiable for the other participants in the process, he pointed out.

For example, it turned out that such a major power in military terms as the United States, Major-General Tatarnikov went on to say, is not embraced by confidence measures at all. Getting all the rights to verify and monitor the military activity on the European continent the United States itself is not subject to such verification.

As a result, the speaker pointed out, the United States received, as it were, a special status -- the status of an outsider which can only monitor and verify.

It would be expedient, Major-General Tatarnikov emphasized, to discuss in Vienna the issue of applying confidence measures to all the participating countries, the United States included, both in terms of the rights and obligations.

Igor Ornatskiy, deputy head of the Department of International Economic Relations, said that the possibilities for economic cooperation between the countries taking part in the CSCE process were not being used to the full.

Moreover, instead of removing different restrictions and obstacles in trade as required by the Helsinki accords, certain Western countries in fact were putting up more such obstacles, he observed.

In the meantime, Igor Ornatiskiy said, vast opportunities existed for mutually beneficial cooperation not only in the sphere of commerce, but also in science and technology, in environmental protection, in energy, transport and so forth.

The speaker noted that a felicitous situation for the expansion of business contacts between the U.S.S.R. and its Western partners had been created by the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers on a radical improvement of foreign economic ties.

Igor Ornatskiy said that more than 20 ministries and over 70 enterprises received the right to enter foreign markets on their own, to establish direct contacts and conduct foreign trade operations.

Answering the question concerning humaniterian problems, Yuriy Kashlev said that the Berne meeting had coordinated a big and very important document dealing with that matter. But the document was not adopted because of the U.S. stand.

Nonetheless, the speaker emphasized, the Soviet Union, as Mikhail Gorbachev states, is prepared to be guided by the Berne document in its relations with the participting states. [passage omitted]

GERASIMOV ON EUROPEAN NUCLEAR-FREE CORRIDOR

LD281539 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- Speaking at a meeting for Soviet and foreign journalists here today, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, has touched upon the issue of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. On October 21, he recalled, the representatives of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (the FRG) and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (the GDR) came up with a proposal to form a nuclear-free corridor on each side of the line diving the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty states.

The Soviet Union's attitude to this issue, Gerasimov said, is determined by its consistent line for limiting and narrowing the sphere of military preparations, especially those involving weapons of mass destruction. The USSR stands for measures which promote the non-proliferation of neclear weapons, for zones free of these weapons and of other systems of mass annihilation.

At one time the Soviet Union has positively reacted to the initiative by the Palme Commission, of which the current proposal is the development. The Soviet side gave a principled and positive assessment of this proposal by the two parties during the visit to West Germany of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. This proposal, once implemented, would help, we believe, relax the tense situation of military confrontation and would be an important step towards strengthening peace and security on the European Continent, the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry said. In this connection the essential point of the initiative made by the two parties is that under its plan its presupposes forming a corridor as not an ultimate goal but as a part of a broader process in setting up a non-nuclear zone in central Europe, Gerasimov

PRC TRANSPORT PROTOCOL SIGNED FOLLOWING SESSION

LD271841 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 27 TASS -- The first session of a permanent working group on transport of the Soviet-Chinese commission for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation has been held in Moscow from October 20 to 27.

A protocol on the strength of the session's results was signed.

The state of and prospects for cooperation between the two countries in the field of transport were reviewed.

The sides summed up the results of the implementation of the transportation plan in the current year, considered measures for a comprehensive solution to matters related to the transportation of foreign trade cargoes, informed each other of the course of implementation of organizational and technical measures envisaged by them to develop the throughput and handling capacities of the border stations of the USSR and the PRC in 1986-1990, and recoginised it essential to organize the transportation of goods between the USSR and the PRC by rail in large-tonnage containers.

PATENTS MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH PRC 28 OCT

LD281612 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- Reciprocal exchanges of information about new Soviet and Chinese inventions and patents offered for export are envisaged in a memorandum signed here today by representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR and the Center for Scientific and Technological Exchanges of the People's Republic of China.

The document also calls for exchanges of information on cooperation in science and technology and the activities of joint enterprises.

SUCCESS OF BOOK DISPLAY AT BEIJING FAIR NOTED

PM241409 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[V.A. Vaslin article: "Prospects for Cooperation"; first paragraph is SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA introduction]

[Text] An international book fair was held recently in Beijing. Our country took part. V.A. Vaslin, one of the members of the Soviet delegation and director of the "Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga" All-Union Association's "Sovinkniga-s" firm, shares his impressions.

Since 1982 there has been greater contact between our organization and two Chinese companies dealing with the import and export of printed matter. The Chinese companies have not only shown a business interest. In recent years they have begun to take an active part in international book fairs. We met Chinese representatives for the first time in 1983 at the Moscow book fair; and then at the Warsaw and Sofia book fairs. As many as 35 countries and more than 1,000 bookselling firms and organizations took part in the Beijing international book fair. The socialist countries were widely represented.

The Soviet stand consisted of 1,300 books. We also showed periodicals -- newspapers and journals, including two journals published in Chinese: SOVETSKIY SOYUZ and SOVETSKAYA ZHENSHCHINA.

All the main themes were represented on the stand. Classical Marxist-Leninist works and many works by V.I. Lenin and books about him held their traditional honored place. There was material from the 27th CPSU Congress. M.S. Gorbachev's Political Report was shown not only in Russian but also in English and Chinese. Books for those wishing to learn Russian aroused a great deal of interest. Visitors spent literally hours in the section displaying albums showing the riches in Soviet museums.

There were approximately 100,000 visitors. Admittance even had to be restricted -- there was not much room. In the organizers' opinion, the Soviet stand was the one that was visited most. Meanwhile the Chinese press published information showing that the Soviet Union is in the lead as far as the volume of literature bought by China is concerned. Many visitors came up to talk to us, often in Russian.

The Soviet delegation was able to resolve a considerable number of issues connected with the mutual exchange of printed works. We agreed at this fair that literature retail departments will be open in October in Shanghai and Changchun, and in Leningrad and Kiev in the Soviet Union. Previously the only such departments to be found were in the "Druzhba" store in Moscow and on one of the central Beijing streets, Wangfudzing. It is planned to buy books on Chinese national cuisine in Russian, which will undoubtedly be of interest to Soviet housewives. We have placed a small order at present. But demand will show to what degree we can increase purchases.

We are used to being proud that the Soviet Union is one of the largest book publishing powers: We publish more than 2 billion books per year. Chinese statistics are no less impressive. The country publishes approximately 40,000 book titles with a total print run of 6.6 billion. This kind of development of book publishing promises great prospects for developing our cooperation. And, of course, the chief role in this will be played by the long-standing traditions of friendship between our peoples. I will cite an example. Chinese foreign trade organizations showed great interest in Soviet songs from the time of the Great Patriotic War and the first postwar years, when we were beginning to restore our national economy. A lot of good movies with excellent songs came out at this time. Tape recordings of these songs are in great demand. Evidently people of that generation who worked in close contact with Soviet specialists studied Russian and sang these songs, and they have stuck in their memories. We have now sold a license giving China the right to produce cassette recordings of "Zemlyanki," "Podmoskovnyye Vechera," "Vot Tsvetet Kalina," and many others. In short, there are prospects for cooperation, and considerable ones at that.

PRAVDA COVERS PRC HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

PM261741 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[B. Barakhta report: "Characteristic"]

[Text] Construction cranes and bristling construction sites are a characteristic of today's China. In recent years in the country there has been large-scale housing construction in both the cities and the countryside. Annual allocations for these purposes amount to 10 billion yuan. Furthermore, each year the state spends several billion yuan on the repair and upkeep of the housing stock. In the current 5-year plan it is planned to commission around 600 million square meters of housing in the cities by 1990.

Yet despite the efforts being made, the housing problem, as RENMIN RIBAO recently wrote, remains one of the PRC's acutest problems. Specialists have calculated that in order to provide each citizen with an average of 8 square meters of housing by the end of this century it will be necessary to build approximately 2.5 billion square meters of housing. But even then the housing question would not be over.

In this regard the PRC press is turning to the experience of the creation of housing construction cooperatives in the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union. The spread of housing construction cooperatives in China is being given very great importance. To all intents and purposes the movement is seen as one of the main avenues for solving the housing problem.

The Chinese press is calling for corresponding legislation to be worked out and for housing construction cooperatives to be developed at a rapid pace.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON VISIT OF PRC HISTORIANS

PM241434 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Chinese Historians in USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of Chinese historians headed by Liu Dangyan, member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, member of the PRC Academy of Social Sciences Presidium, and honored director of the Institute of Modern Chinese History, visited the USSR 11 through 20 Ocotober.

The Chinese scientists were taking part in events connected with the 120th anniversary of the birth of Sun Yat-sen, the outstanding Chinese revolutionary democrat and friend of the Soviet Union.

During their stay in the USSR the guests familiarized themsleves with the activity of scientific research institutions in Moscow and Leningrad and had a meeting with Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The head of the Chinese scientists' delegation was received by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union. Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR, was present during the conversation.

The Chinese historians' visit has helped to further strengthen contacts between the two countries' scientists and representatives of the public.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES KIM IL-SONG CABLE TO GORBACHEV

PM291543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading: "From the Aircraft"]

[Text] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has sent a telegram to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, from his aircraft. It says:

"On departing from your country following the successful conclusion of my friendly visit to the USSR, I express to you, the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the whole Soviet people profound gratitude for the exceptionally friendly and warm reception and cordial hospitality accorded to us.

"This meeting between the leaders of the two countries, the DPRK and the USSR, was an important step in the cause of developing and raising to a new and higher level the Korean-Soviet relations of friendship and cooperation based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. During the meeting we deepened the comradely friendship and trust further still, conducted a frank [otkrovennyy] exchange of opinions on a broad range of questions of mutual interest, and reached complete unanimity of views on all questions under discussion.

"I note with profound gratification that our visit to the USSR ended successully and bore wonderful fruit. The traditional Korean-Soviet friendship will continue to demonstrate its great vitality and will constantly strengthen and develop in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the two countries and the agreements reached at this meeting between the leaders of the two countries.

"I take advantage of this occasion to express the wholehearted hope that the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU headed by esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, will score new successes in the struggle for the implementation of the 27th Party Congress decisions, for the triumph of the great cause of socialism and communism, and in defense of peace all over the world."

DPRK PAPERS COMMENT ON KIM IL-SONG VISIT

PM291559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Comradeship and Friendship. High Appraisal of the Moscow Meeting in the DPRK"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct -- NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, and other DPRK newspapers emphasize that the meetings and talks held in Moscow between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CPK Central Committee and DPRK president, made it possible to deepen the relations of comradeship and friendship between our peoples and confirmed the firm resolve to struggle jointly in defense of peace and security in the world, for the triumph of the ideas of socialism and communism.

The traditional Korean-Soviet friendship, the organ of the WPK Central Committee emphasizes, will continue to demonstrate its great vitality and will constantly strengthen and develop. [paragraph continues]

Total unity of views on all discussed questions was expressed in the course of the meetings and talks held between the USSR and DPRK leaders, and the desire of both countries' peoples to make efforts to further develop relations of friendship and cooperation was demonstrated.

People in the DPRK, PYONGYANG SINMUN points out, actively support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at preserving peace and security on our planet and highly value the efforts made by the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the USSR people for their implementation. At the same time, there is an expression of the Korean people's gratitude for the Soviet Union's active support and assistance in the building of socialism and in the struggle for independent peaceful unification of the motherland and an expression of readiness to continue the tireless struggle to ease tension and preserve peace in Asia and the Korean Peninsula.

The DPRK newspapers publish extensive coverage of the reaction from working people in the republic to the Moscow meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and Kim Il-song, emphasizing anew the DPRK people's desire to continue to strengthen the relations of friendship between our peoples.

MINISTER DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF TIES WITH DPRK

PM241421 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Oct 86 p 3

[A. Zaytsev interview with V.G. Klyuyev, USSR minister of light industry and chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society central board, under the heading "Friendship Increases Our Strength"]

[Text] Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK is developing and growing stronger. Since the visit to the USSR in May 1984 by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee and DPRK president, our relations have risen to a qualitatively new level. Our correspondent asked V.G. Klyuyev, chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Board and USSR minister of light industry, to talk about Soviet-Korean ties.

[Zaytsev] Vladimir Grigoryevich, how have ties between the Soviet and Korean public developed in recent years?

[Klyuyev] First of all, we have tried to ensure that our peoples are as fully acquainted as possible with one another's achievements. Our society's activists -- and there are many thousands of them -- give lectures, prepare photographic material and various exhibitions, show films, and hold evening gatherings dedicated to the life and work of the Korean people and their great success in building socialism.

Our states share a common path in history and have a considerable number of common landmarks on this path.

Last year we broadly celebrated the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation and the DPRK celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Recently we jointly celebrated an important anniversary -- 25 years since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between our countries, which has served as a reliable guarantee of Korea's peaceful, creative labor.

Direct friendly ties between the two countries' enterprises are a new feature in our fraternal relations.

These direct contacts have been set up in recent years between labor collectives from maritime and Khabarovsk Krays and Irkutsk and Novosibirsk Oblasts and collectives in a number of DPRK provinces.

Ties between the two countries' publics have become so large-scale and varied in nature that from this year, in conjunction with the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, we have begun planning our cooperation on a 5-year rather than a 2-year basis. The plan for the period through 1990 which was recently approved envisages broadly acquainting one another with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 6th WPK Congress and, in the course of their implementation, more actively developing cultural and scientific exchange and friendly ties between cities and labor collectives.

[Zaytsev] An important place in Soviet-Korean relations is held by trade and economic, and scientific and technical cooperation. What characterizes its development recently and what are the prospects of it expanding further?

[Klyuyev] Aid from the USSR, as our Korean comrades themselves admit, has always been an important factor in the development of the DPRK economy. Suffice it to say that with Soviet assistance the republic has built and reconstructed 69 major national economic projects and that the USSR accounts for approximately one-third of its foreign trade. In recent years this cooperation has been given fresh impetus.

March this year saw the 20th session of the Intergovernmental Consultative Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technical Matters. Measures were outlined to speed up the assimilation of the design capacity of those enterprises built in the DPRK with the USSR's assistance, improve the quality of the goods they produce, and increase the volume of these goods delivered to the Soviet Union. It was decided to jointly build the first nuclear power plant in the DPRK, as well as a refractory material plant and a heat and electric power plant.

A large program has been drawn up to construct, reconstruct, and retool a number of light industrial enterprises with USSR assistance. It is envisaged producing consumer goods at these enterprises using Soviet raw material.

Good prospects for cooperation are envisaged in shipbuilding. In the current 5-year period fishing boats, dry-cargo ships, barges, and lumber ships will be built for the USSR at DPRK shipyards according to Soviet technical documentation.

There are plans to place an order with DPRK for the production of railroad gondola cars in the Soviet design and to build on a compensatory basis a number of enterprises whose products will be sent to the USSR.

[Zaytsev] The Korean peninsula is one of Asia's hotbeds where there is a danger of war. What is being done by the Soviet public to realize the idea of strengthening peace and security in this region which was put forward in a recent speech by M.S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok?

[Klyuyev] Settling the situation on the Korean peninsula is one of the conditions of ensuring Asian security. Our support for the DPRK's efforts in this respect is firm and invariable. [paragraph continues]

Since 1965 the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has been responsible for organizing special month-long campaigns in the Soviet Union dedicated to solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korean and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis. We held such a month this year.

This solidarity was reaffirmed at the recent international conference held in Pyongyang for a peaceful, nuclear-free Korean peninsula. Full support for the program to safeguard peace in Asia which was put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his speech in Vladivostok was expressed during the talks between representatives of the DPRK and USSR committees for the defense of peace.

SAMARANCH 'CERTAIN' OF SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN 88

AU271715 Paris AFP in English 1651 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, Oct 27 (AFP) -- International Olympic Committee President Juan-Antonio Samaranch said here Monday after meeting top Soviet sports officials he was "certain" the Soviet Union would compete at the 1988 Summer Games in Seoul.

However, Soviet sports minister Marat Gramov, who announced the Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Games in May, 1984, said the Soviet Union had not yet taken a decision.

The Soviet National Olympic Committee, headed by Gramov, will make known its position on the agreed date, that is eight months before the games open.

Samaranch also said they had made progress on reaching an agreement with North Korea, which has demanded to share the games with South Korea.

However, he said he met none of the North Korean delegation, led by President Kim Il-song, whose visit had coincided with his own.

ARMED POLICE MOVE AGAINST STUDENTS IN SEOUL

LD291007 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo October 29 TASS -- More than 3,000 armed policemen today encircled the building of Kon-Kuk University in Seoul where more than 900 students have barricaded themselves since October 28.

Activists of youth organisations began this protest action after the authorities ruthlessly suppressed a mass demonstration in the streets of the city, which was keynoted by the slogans calling for going on the offensive against the U.S. occupation of the south of the Korean Peninsula.

The marchers publicly burned a U.S. flag and distributed leaflets calling for a revolt against the Chon Tu-Hwan dictatorship. Police are under preparations for storming the building of the university.

PRAVDA NOTES U.S. TO SUPPLY AWACS TO PAKISTAN

PM291411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "AWACS -- Flying Spy"]

[Text] The Pentagon has announced that Pakistan will be supplied with AWACS-system spy planes in the very near future. They will be manned by American crews and specialists.

The Indian press reports that agreement on the shipments was reached during U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's recent visit to Islamabad. "The Reagan administration's decision to supply Pakistan with the AWACS system quite obviously serves to step up the arms race. Pakistan will be able to carry out airborne surveillance of almost all the territory of India and other neighboring countries," the UNI news agency notes.

Vavilov Comments

LD282105 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct (TASS) -- TASS Observer Valeriy Vavilov writes:

Pakistan's president Ziaul Haq has asked the United States "to set up temporary patrols of Pakistan's airspace using U.S. aircraft fitted with long-range radar detection and warning systems." Reporting this, THE NEW YORK TIMES says that, in the President's words, such patrols "would help Pakistan's F-16 fighters to defend the country's borders".

What it is all about in reality has nothing to do with "defending the country's borders" but rather a dangerous military scheme to be implemented by U.S. Air Force aircraft with U.S. military pilots and spying equipment on board. The purpose of these espionage raids is deep surveillance of the territory of the states neighboring Pakistan -- Afghanistan, India and the Soviet Union

But not content with "temporary patrols," the Pentagon is striving to put aerial espionage in the region on a permanent footing, and to this end Washington intends to put its most powerful AWACS spy aircraft at the disposal of the Pakistani authorities. When he was in Islamabad a few days ago, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger during his talks with the Pakistani authorities promised "extra aid", to be received by Islamabad "at the earliest opportunity."

The Pentagon reckons that deploying AWACS at permanent bases in Pakistan will create the possibility for constant observation to a considerable depth inside neighboring countries. For its part, Islamabad is calculating that the system could be used for direct guidance of the U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers which Islamabad has acquired and which are capable of attacking targets with either conventional or nuclear weapons. In other words, Islamabad is counting on acquiring the ability to keep targets in India and other neighboring countries in its sights.

The appearance in Pakistan's airspace of new U.S. aerial spies, whether on a temporary or a permanent footing, will undoubtedly increase tension in this region.

It hinders a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and poses a threat to India, and for this reason this action is seen in the capitals of neighboring states as yet another crude provocation.

GANDHI CALLS FOR INCREASED MILITARY 'VIGILANCE'

LD291127 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] New Delhi October 29 TASS -- India's Prime Minister and Defence Minister Rajiv Gandhi has called for enhancing vigilance and permanently perfecting combat mastery in face of the threat stemming from Pakistan. He was addressing on Tuesday the first joint conference of the command personnel of the three armed services of the Republic.

Rajiv Gandhi said that India has no nuclear weapons and does not intend to produce them. Yet, if the country is faced with a situation when nuclear weapons will appear on the other side of the border, India will be forced to reconsider its defence priorities. India's Armed Forces have a capability, skills and experience to respond to any challenge of the enemy, Rajiv Gandhi stressed. This is particularly important now since the supplies of the latest weapons to Pakistan are steadily growing.

The prime minister expressed regret that Islamabad does not show a serious interest in normalizing Indian-Pakistani relations and actually encourages terrorist actions in India. We have trustworthy evidence and information to the effect that Pakistan trains and assists the terrorists. The terrorists trained on that side of the border, more often than not, prove to be involved in smuggling narcotics from Pakistan, he said.

Rajiv Gandhi stressed that the presence of foreign naval forces in the Indian Ocean basin is a source of alarm for India. Until positive steps in that direction are taken, one can hardly hope for the implementation of the proposal on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, he stressed.

ARTICLE MARKS AFGHANISTAN SOLIDARITY DAY

PM291130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 86 Second Edition p 5

[V. Peresada article: "The Revolution Cannot Be Broken: 25 October is the Day of Solidarity With the People of Afghanistan"]

[Text] News has come in from Kabul that nearly 1,500 Afghan families who had left the country under the influence of hostile propaganda at one time, crossing into Pakistan and Iran, have returned home. They have done this because they have become convinced of the falsity of counterrevolutionary slogans, and to do so they had to overcome obstacles erected by the Pakistani and Iranian authorities.

There have been more and more reports like this recently. Even many of the people who were in dushman formations have at last managed to distinguish truth from lies and draw the correct conclusion. That is one of the most important signs of the stabilization of the situation in the country.

As is well known, the 1978 April Revolution, which had an antifeudal, national democratic thrust, was not received in the same way in different strata of Afghan society. The progressive decrees and reforms which it proclaimed met with not only warm support, but also lack of understanding, alarm, and even hostility. That is not surprising in such a backward country as Afghanistan, where the greater part of the popoulation is illiterate and in the grip of age-old traditions and where many people are not yet mature enough for a rapid departure from the archaic way of life and were unable to assess correctly the changes taking place. Reactionary, imperialist forces took advantage of this. Frenzied subversive propaganda from abroad, based on the thesis that the revolution brings the Afghans grief and trouble and that the policy of the people's power is contrary to Islam, became an integral part of the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

However, life has shown that the gamble on indoctrinating the Afghan population in a counterrevolutionary spirit fails, just as attempts to stifle the people's power by force of arms fail.

Today people cannot fail to understand this, even in the West. Many journalists, including some from bourgeois newspapers, have visited Afghanistan recently. The reportages which they have published, including tendentious reports, contain in one form or another the idea that events in the country are not developing in accordance with the scenarios worked out in Washington, Islamabad, or Tehran.

The real facts show that the situation in Afghanistan is gradually, but manifestly changing for the better. Such fundamental reforms as the land and water reform and a number of others have begun to produce tangible results. The authorities have managed to enlist the support of influential circles in the private sector and the Islamic clergy. A number of major blows have been struck against bandit formations. In other words, while the counterrevolution's positions are growing weaker, a marked widening and strengthening of the foundations of the Afghan revolution is taking place.

At the same time a favorable atmosphere has been created for constructive dialogue with various public and political forces and individuals, including some who formerly adhered (or still adhere) to negative positions with regard to the April Revolution. The PDPA's call for national reconciliation is bearing fruit. More and more gangs are laying down their arms and many former counterrevolutionaries are expressing the desire to cooperate with the new power.

At the same time the Afghan Government is making efforts to secure a political settlement around Afghanistan and an end to outside interference in its affairs. It took constructive positions at the Geneva talks with Pakistan, and expects the same approach from the Pakistani side. The DRA is prepared to engage in any form of talks with Iran. Here Kabul proceeds on the basis that a peaceful political settlement will promote the stabilization of the situation throughout Southwest Asia and the lessening of international tension in general.

Kabul's peace-loving course promotes the further growth of the republic's international prestige. Afghanistan is becoming increasingly active in international markets, expanding its ties not only with socialist and developing countries, but with capitalist countries too. The DRA's position in a number of international organizations have strengthened.

At the same time the situation in and around Afghanistan remains complex. The positive processes taking place in the country are meeting with resistance from the counterrevolution, which has not yet been broken. Outside interference also continues. Reports are coming in from Washington and other capitals on the granting of military and financial aid to the counterrevolutionaries and the sending in of gangs from Pakistan and Iran.

In these conditions Afghanistan still needs the solidarity of international progressive forces. A clear expression of this is the multifaceted support which the Soviet Union gives the Afghan people. The limited contingent of Soviet troops, part of which recently returned home, will continue -- until the interference in the affairs of an independent country ends -- to help the Afghans struggle against backwardness and for economic and social progress in the republic is played by Soviet economic aid, bilateral trade ties, and our aid to Afghanistan in the sphere of education, health care, culture, and other spheres. The DRA's cooperation with the other socialist countries is also becoming increasingly large-scale.

The WPC, AAPSO, other international associations of democratic forces, and broad public circles in various countries express support for the Afghan people's sovereign right to an independent choice of their path of development and resolutely condemn the intrigues of imperialism and reaction. The formation of the Indian-Afghan Friendship Society is recent evidence of this.

International solidarity with the land of the April Revolution is strengthening. With the support of this solidarity, the Afghan people will allow nobody to impose an alien will on them.

LIZICHEV RECEIVES AFGHAN POLITICAL OFFICERS

PM291549 KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] A delegation of Afghan Army political workers headed by Colonel (A. Bakhed), chief of the DRA Army Main Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union 17 through 25 October.

The guests had detailed talks on the problems of ideological work at directorates of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy, and the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial office, and familiarized themselves with the combat and political training of the personnel at a military unit.

The delegation was received by Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation left for home 25 October.

HONECKER GREETS GORBACHEV, GROMYKO ON FLYOVER

LD281504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a telegram to Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to Comrade Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It says: Dear Comrades! While flying over the territory of the Soviet Union on completion of an official friendly visit to the DPRK, the PRC and the MPR, I am sending you and the great Soviet people cordial greetings. The SED and the GDR will continue to do everything in their power for the comprehensive strengthening of the fraternal union with the CPSU and the USSR, and for the development of cooperation between our parties and states in all areas. Comrade Honecker wished the whole Soviet people new great successes in perfecting socialism and in securing peace.

RAZUMOVSKIY RECEIVES VISITING SED OFFICIALS

PM271421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the SED, an SED delegation headed by G. Shultz, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of an SED Central Committee department, visited the USSR 19 through 22 October and acquainted itself with the experience of party leadertship of the Komsomol.

The German comrades had meetings and conversations at sections of the CPSU Central Committee, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

The delegation was received by G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

FURTHER ON CPCZ'S FOJTIK MINSK VISIT, MEETINGS

PM291225 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 18 Oct 86 p 1

[BELTA report: "Visit by CPCZ Delegation"]

[Excerpts] A CPCZ delegation headed by J. Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which is visiting the Soviet Union at a the CPSU Central Committee's invitation, arrived in Minsk 17 October. [passage omitted listing delegation members]

A conversation was held at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee between N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and the members of the delegation. [paragraph continues]

The Czechoslovak communists were given a detailed report on the work of the party organization and all working people in the republic in fulfilling the historic decisions of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, on progress in the preparations for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, and on the implementation of the restructuring in the economy, the social sphere, and political and spiritual life.

It was noted that the press, radio, and television are expected to play an important role in resolving the complex, large-scale tasks put forward by the party. The guests were told about the improvement of ideological work in the republic, the restructuring of the activity of the mass media and propaganda, the measures being taken to increase the local press' practical contribution to implementing the socioeconomic development plans, and the upgrading of the training system for journalist cadres.

Taking part in the conversation were V.A. Pechennikov, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; V.N. Sevruk, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section; S. Ye. Pavlov, chief of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section; S. A. Bronnikov, chief of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Section; A.K. Zinin, editor of SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA: and V.D. Chanin, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

On the same day there was a conversation at the Minskiy Party Raykom. The CPCZ delegation visited the "Gorizont" production association, where it was acquainted with experience in ideological education work, and toured production areas.

The itinerary included a visit to the "Khatyn" memorial complex.

This afternoon the delegation leaves for Prague.

LENART SEEN OFF BY OFFICIALS AT KIEV AIRPORT

LD291313 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, ended his working visit to the USSR today and flew back home. Seeing him off at Kiev airport was Boris Kachura, Politburo member and secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, and other officials.

RAZUMOVSKIY RECEIVES VISITING PZPR DELEGATION

PM281239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 86 first Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of PZPR party workers headed by S. Gabrielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and chief of the PZPR Central Committee Political Organizational Work Section, was in the Soviet Union 19-24 October in accordance with the plan for CPSU-PZPR ties.

The Polish comrades studied the work experience of party committees and organizations in major industrial enterprises on the fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The PZPR Party workers were received by G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

PRAVDA CITES SKRIPNIKOV DELEGATION VISIT TO PPR

PM281443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for CPSU-PZPR interparty ties, a CPSU delegation of party workers headed by A.V. Skripnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Section, was in Poland 20-25 October, where it familiarized itself with the experience of PZPR work to improve planning and create the necessary economic conditions for speeding up scientific and technical progress.

The delegation was received by M. Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

SOVIET-POLISH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

LD281444 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- Some questions of Soviet-Polish relations and topical international issues were discussed at bilateral consultations at the USSR Foreign Ministry on October 27-28. Taking part in the consultations from the Soviet side were USSR Deputy Foreign Ministers Anatoliy Kovalev and Vadim Loginov; from the Polish side -- Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski.

BATALIN VIEWS KOHL REMARK ON GORBACHEV, GOEBBELS

LD291504 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1246 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn, October 29 (TANJUG) -- Soviet Vice Premier Yuriy Batalin has said the comparison made by Federal Republic Chancellor Helmut Kohl between Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Hitler's propagandist Josef Goebbels "causes indignation".

Batalin, who heads a Supreme Soviet delegation on a visit to the Federal Republic, last night said, according to press reports here, that Kohl had through diplomatic channels in the meantime "dissociated" himself from the statement published in the U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine. If Kohl did not actually say what was reported, then the Soviet side is satisfied, Batalin said.

It has officially been confirmed in Bonn that Kohl's statement ran as follows: "He (Gorbachev) is a modern communist leader who understands public relations. Goebbels, too, was an expert in public relations".

Batalin said if it turned out that Kohl did say what was reported, it was surprising in view of the possibilities [words indistinct] East-West accord being sought after Reykjavik.

BATALIN, DELEGATION MEET OFFICIALS IN FRG

Meet With FRG Communist Leader

LD291855 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1325 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn, 29 Oct (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Yu.P. Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, here at the invitation of the FRG Bundestag, has held a friendly meeting with the leadership of the German Communist Party in its Bonn offices. The leader of the Soviet delegation spoke of the tireless struggle of the Soviet people for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, for peace and disarmament, and for averting war.

H. Mies, chairman of the DKP, spoke of the tasks facing West German communists in connection with the forthcoming general elections to the FRG Bundestag on 25 January. Currently, he stressed, there is no more important goal for members of the DKP and broad sections of the democratric public than to compel the FRG Government to take definite steps in the field of disarmament, to apply pressure on Washington to cease its nuclear weapons testing, and to refuse to participate in carrying through the ominous designs of the United States for the militarization of outer space.

Delegation Ends Visit to FRG

LD291218 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn October 29 TASS -- A USSR Supreme Soviet (Parliament) delegation, led by Yuriy Batalin, a member of the Supreme Soviet and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today completed the visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. The visit was held at the invitation of the Bundestag.

On the final day of the visit, the Soviet parliamentarians were received in the West German capital by Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker.

The head of the Soviet delegation drew the president's attention to the results of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik and the latest constructive proposals advanced at the meeting by the Soviet side.

The Soviet stance at the meeting was permeated with the lofty sense of responsibility to all peoples on earth, Batalin said. This stance rested on the principles of equality and equal security, took into account the interests of all nations, including the Federal Republic.

During a conversation with Philipp Jenninger, chairman of the West German Bundestag, the sides discussed questions of invigorating the role of parliamentarians in deepening the all-European process and promoting bilateral relations.

The sides came out in favour of the further development of parliamentary ties between the FRG and the USSR. Acting as partners in the dialogue, the parliamentarians from the two countries were called upon to direct efforts at making Europe a continent of peace, goodneighbourliness and mutually beneficial cooperation.

The Supreme Soviet delegation had a conversation with Wolfgang Schaeuble, federal minister and head of the Federal Chancellor's Office, who stressed West Germany's striving for peace and disarmament. At the same time, he set out the West's known approach to disarmament problems.

The head of the Soviet delegation met here with mass media representatives from the FRG and other countries. Batalin told newsmen about the results of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik and explained to them the meaning of the Soviet initiatives directed at nuclear disarmament and achieving a lasting peace.

"The dialogue held during our delegation's visit," Batalin said to a TASS correspondent, "was useful and fruitful. Naturally, prime attention was given to the results of the Soviet-American summit, problems of war and peace, ending the arms race, European security and issues of bilateral relations. I would like to note that at official receptions and during informal meetings we heard much about the outcome of the Soviet-American meeting. It seems to us that many people in the Federal Republic realize that it is necessary to look for solutions to the hard questions of disarmament."

"Many of our interlocutors emphasized that the Soviet proposals met the interests of the Federal Republic and other Western European countries," Batalin said.

"The visit by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to the USSR in summer this year and the dialogue conducted revealed prospects of political and business cooperation between the two countries in various spheres.

Practical steps have been made in developing bilateral relations. There are substantial opportunities for advancement along this path. Needed for that, naturally, is the manifestation of political will."

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation left for home today.

KUWAITI PLANE LEAVES YEREVAN AFTER HURRIED STOP

AU301008 Paris AFP in English 0954 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, Oct 30 (AFP) -- A Kuwaiti plane carrying a personal envoy of the Emir of Kuwait took off from Yerevan in Soviet Armenia early Thursday where it had landed Wednesday after reportedly being chased by fighters.

An airport official contacted by telephone declined to give the plane's destination.

The Boeing 727 was carrying 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Atiqi from Damascus to Tehran, on a mission delivering invitations from the Emir to the Islamic summit in Kuwait next January.

Official Tehran reports said the plane took refuge in the Soviet Union after being chased by Iraqi fighters.

An official Kuwaiti spokesman said only that the plane was forced to change course, but informed sources acknowledged privately that the plane was chased by fighters, though they gave no nationality.

SYRIA CONFRONTED WITH U.S.-UK-ISRAELI 'THREAT'

LD291240 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus October 29 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Dimitriy Zelenin

Syria is confronted with the real threat of joint American-British-Israeli aggression. According to reports reaching here, the British military facilities in Cyprus have been placed on high alert.

Special paratroopers' units are being moved there on an urgent basis. Fully loaded planes were driven to runways.

The Pentagon has sent a secret directive to the American interventionist "Rapid Deployment Forces" posted in the region.

Israeli troops in the occupied enclave in southern Lebanon have been re-deployed. Troops in the Golan heights, annexed from Syria, were put on alert.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on Tuesday openly called for making armed strikes at Syria "if diplomatic punitive measures failed."

Mahmud al-Zuabi, chairman of the People's Council of Syria, has sent an urgent message to the parliaments of Arab countries in which he called for support to Syria in the face of military confrontation and adopt all-Arab counter measures against London.

Provocations and aggressive inclinations with regard to Syria on the part of the imperilaist and Zionist circles posed a serious threat to all Arab states without exception, the message emphasised.

It pointed at Syria's commitment to a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis by convening an international peace conference under the U.N. auspices.

The Syrian Unionist Socialist Party has called for unity of all national patriotic forces in the Arab East. The party statement, distributed here on Tuesday, pointed to the need for organizaing a broad anti-imperialist front of Arab states.

The British Government's plot, to which the United States and Canada joined, said the statement was nothing but a prelude to aggression against Syria.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN RECEIVES SPECIAL ENVOY

PM291529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Amman, 27 Oct -- King Husayn of Jordan has received Soviet special envoy M.D. Sytenko, who informed him about the results of the meeting in Reykjavik between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan. There was an exchange of opinions on the Near East situation and prospects for settling it and also on a number of international problems. The meeting was attended by Z. al-Rifai, prime minister of Jordan, and M. al-Gasim, chief of the king's office.

EXCHANGE OF TREATY JUBILEE MESSAGE WITH PDRY

PM281009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] There has been an exchange of telegrams between the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers and A.S. Bayd, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, H.A. al'Attas, chairman of the Presidum of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, and Y.S. Nu'man, chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, on the 7th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRDRY.

The telegram sent by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers says that this treaty is a reliable foundation for the progressive development of fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY in the interests of the Soviet and South Yemeni peoples and for the good of peace and international security. In Democratic Yemen's present difficult period of development the Soviet Union, guided by Leninist foreign policy principles, firmly supports the PDRY people's struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction and for the consolidation of the South Yemeni revolution's progressive gains.

The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemeni relations sealed by the treaty, will continue to successfully develop and reliably serve the cause of peace and social progress.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers conveyed to the friendly people of the PDRY wishes for success in building the new life.

The telegram from A.S. Bayd, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, H.A. al'Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, and Y.S. Nu'man, chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, expresses satisfaction at the development of relations between our parties, countries, and peoples and stresses the determination to continue strengthening and developing them in various spheres of cooperation while relying on the principles and goals of the joint struggle to implement the ideas of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism.

Democratic Yemen welcomes the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries which is reflected in constructive initiatives and proposals aimed at curbing the arms race, lowering the level of international tension, and safeguarding security and stability throughout the world.

The PDRY leaders rate highly the USSR's constructive stance in the struggle to achieve a lasting and just peace in the Near East and express confidence that the relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples will continue to develop and strengthen on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation for the victory of the cause of liberation, progress, socialism, and peace throughout the world.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PDRY

LD292029 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- Soviet-South Yemen talks on the further development of economic and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen took place in the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations. An intergovernmental agreement was signed on the results of the talks today.

The agreement envisages assistance to Democratic Yemen in the continuation and expansion of oil surveys, the construction of irrigation facilities, the development of land for cultivation, the drawing up of long-term development programmes for key economic sectors and the training of national personnel.

The agreement was signed by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations, and South Yemen Planning Minister Faraj ibn Ghanim.

ALIYEV MEETS WITH DOS SANTOS, KROLIKOWSKI

LD291205 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 28 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Aliyev has had a meeting with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, in Maputo. During their conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual friendship and understanding, it was emphasized that both sides are in favor of a settlement of the situation in the south of Africa which would ensure the security of the frontline states, achieve the speediest possible decolonization of Namibia, and eliminate the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa.

A friendly conversation also took place between Comrade Aliyev and Comrade Kolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Both sides stated their solidarity with the courageous struggle waged by the Mozambican people, under the leadership of the Frelimo party and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in defense of its revolutionary gains.

TASS: MOZAMBICAN REBELS THREATENING ZIMBABWE

LD291749 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 29 TASS -- The so-called "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR), a terrorist group on the payroll of the secret services of the racist RSA and U.S. CIA, has "declared war" on the Zimbabwe Republic. According to a UPI agency report from Lisbon, a certain Afonso Dlacama, the bandit chief, has issued a statement in the Portuguese capital that "from now on MNR will attack military, economic and other objectives on Zimbabwe's territory."

This statement has been clearly made on the prompting of the circles, which finance and direct the actions of the terrorists. As follows from the UPI report, this step has been taken in answer to the recent statement by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who addressed a mammoth rally in Harare in connection with the tragic death of Mozambique's President Samora Machel. The prime minister declared the determination of the people of Zimbabwe to render the fraternal Mozambican people the necessary assistance for the defence of the revolutionary gains. The statement has met with a hostile reaction in the camp of the racists and overseas.

The American press points out that Mugabe's statement has been used only as a pretext for the "declaration of war". But, in real fact, this is an action which has long been planned by the MNR's overseas bosses within the framework of the policy of escalating subversive activity against Zimbabwe and destabilising the situation in southern Africa as a whole. In September this year, the MNR delegation, who stayed in Washington at the invitation of a number of right-wing American organisations "concluded a political and diplomatic agreement" with the anti-government groups operating in Zimbabwe, UPI said.

The firm anti-imperialist stand of the Zimbabwe Government, its determination to put an end to apartheid and ensure peace in southern Africa, the African press notes, has aroused exasperation of the U.S. Administration, which had recourse to crude blackmail by refusing to grant the republic the economic aid promised to it in order to force its will on it. Simultaneously, acting on Washington's instructions the MNR gangs stepped up their sabotage activity in the so-called "Beira corridor" through which Zimbabwean cargo is delivered to the ports of Mozambique.

CROCKER MEETS WITH UNITA'S SAVIMBI IN PARIS

LD300028 Moscow TASS in English 2250 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 29 TASS -- Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Africa, who is now touring a number of countries of Western Europe and Africa, met in Paris today Jonas Savimbi, the head of the U.S.-backed UNITA anti-Angolan bandit grouping. The meeting was announced by a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State here. He said that it was a part of a series of contacts between the U.S. and UNITA which are currently under way.

The talks between the U.S. emissary and the Washington puppet are taking place a little more than a month after U.S. Congress, yielding to White House pressure, sanctioned continued covert aid to the UNITA gangs through CIA conduits in fiscal 1987. Although the total sum of the appropriations was not disclosed, their size can be judged by the fact that the figure in fiscal 1986 was more than 15 million dollars.

In this context, the statement of the spokesman that Crocker and Savimbi noted the need to withdraw all foreign troops from Angolan territory and to begin the process of reconciliation between the Angolans sounded absolutely hypocritical. It is massive U.S. support for Savimbi gangs that is one of the main causes of tension in the south of Angola.

EXCHANGE OF CABLES WITH GUINEAN LEADER CONTE

PM271449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers have sent General Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea, head of state, and head of the Military Committee for National Recovery, a telegram conveying to the president, the Military Committee for National Recovery, the country's government, and the entire people of Guinea sincere congratulations and best wishes on the 28th anniversary of the friendly Republic of Guinea's independence.

In a reply telegram L. Conte expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and wished the friendly Soviet people happiness and prosperity.

The telegrams express confidence that relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop successfully for the benefit of the Soviet and Guinean peoples and for the sake of preserving and consolidating peace and international security and strengthening solidarity among the world's progressive forces.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE SIERRE LEONE PARLIAMENTARIANS

M160947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception in the Kremlin"]

[Text] P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Sierra Leone headed by William S. Conteh, chamber speaker, in the Kremlin 11 October. The delegation is visiting our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During a conversation which took place in a friendly atmosphere it was noted with satisfaction that relations in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres are developing successfully between the two states. Both sides emphasized the great importance of the meeting in Reykjavik between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan. The head of the delegation stated that his country's parliament fully supports the USSR's peace initiatives and all its efforts to strengthen peace and eliminate nuclear weapons. He said that peoples were pinning their hopes for a lasting peace and social progress to the meeting in Reykjavik.

S.I. Conteh, Sierra Leone ambassador to the USSR, was present during the conversation.

On the same day a meeting took place between L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, and the Sierra Leone parliamentarians which was attended by USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies S.A. Ambartsumyan, and L.P. Shurygina. The sides exchanged views on a wide range of questions pertaining to mutually advantageous cooperation and a number of key international problems.

It was noted during the conversation that the struggle for peace is inseparable from the process of national development in Africa and the efforts to improve the situation on the continent. In this connection the important role of the Nonaligned Movement and the significance of the decisions adopted at its recent conference in Harare were emphasized.

Delegation Departs

LD140412 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- A parliamentary delegation of Sierra Leone, on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, gave a press conference in Moscow today.

House speaker William S. Conteh, who led the delegation, expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit. He said that the fruitful exchange of opinions the delegation had had during the visit would contribute largely toward expanded and stronger versatile relations between Sierra Leone and the USSR.

Today the delegation left Moscow.

ARGENTINA PROTESTS UK FALKLANDS EXCLUSION ZONE

LD300949 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires October 30 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Oleg Kolesnikov:

The Argentine Government has protested against London's decision to bar fishing operations inside the 150-mile zone around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands from February 1, 1987.

On Wednesday night, President Raul Alfonsin held an urgent meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers, also attended by representatives of the military command, to discuss the situation following Britain's latest demarche.

The Argentine Government, in an official statement, emphasised that Great Britain challenged the United Nations and the entire international community and demonstrated again the aspiration to complicate the possibility of talks with a view to settling the longstanding dispute over the possession of the archipelago.

The statement pointed out that the decision was adopted immediately after the U.N. General Assembly approved a resolution on turning the South Atlantic into a zone of peace and cooperation.

Britain, strange as it might seem, voted in favour of the resolution.

The statement said that Argentina stated more than once its opposition to the establishment of the 150-mile "exclusion zone" around the occupied archipelago by London in 1982, which resulted in several incidents in the area.

The latest British measure represented the flagrant violation of the U.N. resolutions recommending both sides to refrain from unilateral actions, the statement observed.

The Tory Government's impudent action has sparked off a wave of protests in Argentina. Both chambers of the national congress and many political figures issued statements denouncing the step.

According to the national news agency TELAM, Argentina sent a protest to the U.N. in connection with Britain's unilateral decision to ban fishing in the 150-mile zone around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands it unlawfully occupied.

KRASNAYA ZVEDA ON U.S. POLICY ON NICARAGUA

PM291615 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Voytenko "Military-Political Review": "Escalation of 'Undeclared War' Against Nicaragua; Washington Pyramid of State Terrorism; United States Involving Central American Countries in Aggression; White House's Imperial Ambitions"]

[Text] ...A well-built fellow in a summer flying suit ambled along beside the convoy with his hands behind his back and his head bowed. Similar pictures often appeared in the world's press 15 years ago after U.S. air pirates had been shot down in the skies over Vietnam when Washington was trying by force of arms to "pacify" the Indochinese peoples. A similar photograph was recently published in virtually all the world's newspapers: It again showed an American prisoner in a foreign country. But not in Vietnam -- in Nicaragua. Today Washington is trying to "pacify" the people of this small Central American country, whose fault lies in not wanting to live according to White House edict.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA readers know that in early October a U.S. transport aircraft loaded with weapons for the gangs of CIA mercenaries operating in the country was shot down. The U.S. citizen E. Hasenfus, the only surviving crew member, is currently on trial in Managua.

The air pirate did not hide the truth. His evidence can hardly be called sensational: U.S. imperialism's large-scale interference in Nicaraguan affairs is no secret. But Hasenfus has named specific names of the organizers of this war and the specific bases from which it is being waged. Other evidence -- such as the authorization provided by the U.S. military adviser in El Salvador and the downed plane's log -- should be added to his testimony. This all graphically shows how the gigantic pyramid of state terrorism constructed by U.S. imperialism operates.

CIA staffer M. Gomez was named as leader of the secret air operation to deliver weapons to the Nicaraguan Contras from Ilopango Air Base in El Salvador. THE LOS ANGELES TIMES reported the "Gomez stated that he had twice met with G. Bush and that the operations against Nicaragua were conducted with the knowledge and approval of the vice president." Investigation of Hasenfus' espionage mission has shown that D. Gregg, assistant to the vice president, was also involved in the vile provocations against Nicaragua. According to another newspaper -- THE NEW YORK TIMES -- "the Reagan administration was very cautious in contacting the groups carrying out the aforesaid operation." According to evidence obtained from administration spokesmen, the article states, "air shipments to the contras had been discussed at White House sessions for the last few months."

As we can see, the base of the pyramid is formed by the gangs of mercenaries, just above them are the CIA operatives and the servicemen from the Pentagon's Special Forces units. At the very top are ranking figures in the Reagan administration, including National Security Council staffers and even Vice President Bush.

The entire world has seen for the umpteenth time the plan that Washington follows in waging undeclared wars. As for interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs, that started to all intents and purposes with the advent in power of the Reagan administration. In 1981 the CIA embarked on operations to supply arms to bandits made up of the ousted director Somoza's guards. Then selection and training of the ringleaders of the so-called "Nicaraguan Democratic Forces" was begun. These forces were trained in California and Florida under the leadership of U.S. instructors.

The counterrevolutionaries were not only trained and armed, they were carefully depicted as "patriots." The malicious lie that Nicaragua allegedly "threatens" U.S. interests was also put about. Thanks to this lie the decision to allocate the Somocistas 100 million dollars in direct military aid was pushed through Congress. "It was not just 100 million," Senator T. Harkin stressed, "it was 100 million plus the use of secret CIA funds, which means that the 100 million could easily turn into 500 million dollars."

The White House is nurturing plans to increase the number of bandits to 30,000 -- that is, by 150 percent. Having given up hope of uniting this rabble, the U.S. Administration handed overall leadership of the operations to the CIA. But, despite all these efforts, the French newspaper LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE notes, "today a Contra victory is still as remote as it was to start with."

That is why there is increasing talk in the U.S. capital about direct military intervention. President Reagan's recent decision to sign a new bill on military and financial aid to the Contras includes participation by U.S. servicemen in training the counterrevolutionary gangs based in Honduras. Judging by Hasenfus' evidence, these advisers are not there to restrict themselves to training the bandits.

No, it is no accident, indeed, it is entirely natural that U.S. actions in Central America are now being associated with the start of the dirty war in Indochina. As THE NEW YORK TIMES notes, "the Vietnam War started with the United States giving financial 'support to an ally in the struggle against communism'... If 100 dollars turns out to be insufficient, Reagan may discover that he can only achieve his goal of ousting the Sandinistas by sending U.S. troops into the country."

And when that decision is taken Washington will not lack a pretext. Thus, for instance, the imperial stage managers in the White House are now envisaging the idea of creating a "provisional government" as a means of legalizing the contras. Right wing U.S. circles are already putting forward this scenario: The Contras invade Nicaragua, seize a remote region, and proclaim themselves to be the country's "provisional government." And the U.S. Administration will immediately recognize it and send Marines to help the "patriots."

Another scenario is possible: Troops will be sent to "defend" the military advisers sent in previously, as was the case in Vietnam. Not for nothing have the debates on the allocation of 100 million dollars in aid to the Contras been compared in the United States with the adoption of the notorious "Tonkin resolution" and termed a "de facto declaration of war on Nicaragua." In other words, the White House has no shortages of experience in intervention. We need only recall the deplorable anniversary of the U.S. invasion of Grenada 25 October 1983.

Washington, preparing for open intervention, is persistently turning Nicaragua's neighbors into a springboard for aggression. Thus U.S. State Department Special Envoy Walker held secret talks in Tegucigalpa with Honduran President A. Hoyo and the ringleaders of the hired Somocista rabble. The main aim of Walker's visit was to further turn Honduras into the main base for the rearming and training of the Contras in terror and sabotage methods by U.S. military advisers. The U.S. military presence there has already reached a significant level, and a large proportion of the Somicistas are concentrated in bases in El Paraiso Province. The United States has set up nine military airfields, two radar stations, an oil storage facility, and airborne reconnaissance strongholds on Honduran territory. Some 40,000 U.S. servicemen have undergone combat training in the country during joint military maneuvers. During these maneuvers large-scale assault landings and the rapid massing of forces in predetermined areas are rehearsed.

It should be noted that Washington is also forcing its allies to expand their military preparations. Recently Honduras acquired from the United States several F-5E Tiger aircraft, 10 UH-1 Huey helicopters, and 3 C-130 Hercules as troop and cargo transports. "The question now arises," the Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA writes, "of what purpose Honduras has in acquiring the F-5E Tigers if it is not engaged in an armed conflict with any Central or Latin American country?"

Honduras is not the only stronghold of aggression against Nicaragua. The United States intends in the very near future to implement its previous plan for military infiltration of Costa Rica on the pretext of giving "humanitarian aid." As H. Salazar, ministry of public security, reported at a San Jose press conference, next January around 180 military engineers will arrive in Costa Rica from the United States, allegedly to build bridges. One need not be a great military specialist to grasp the significance of this act -- the Pentagon is creating on Costa Rican territory an infrastructure for waging the undeclared war against Nicaragua.

E. Hasenfus' espionage mission produced new evidence of the use of Salvadoran military bases for anti-Nicaraguan schemes. This was virtually admitted by Duarte, head of the Salvadoran regime, when he stated that "El Salvador is a country open to any aircraft whose crews want to land there."

In 6 years of exhausting warfare, as a result of sabotage at industrial and civilian enterprises, and as a consequence of the U.S. economic and trade blockade Nicaragua has lost over 2.5 billion dollars. Some 16,5000 Nicaraguan citizens -- among them old men, women, and children -- have fallen victim to the contras. The International Court in The Hague issued a ruling accusing the United States of violating international law and Nicaragua's sovereignty. The White House's reaction to the court's ruling can be judged from the statement by V. Walters, U.S. permanent representatives to the United Nations. "We do not intend," he stated, "to listen to exhortations about international law from Nicaragua." The U.S. delegate stated just as cynically that U.S. policy toward Managua has not changed and will not change and that Washington -- under the banner of "private initiative" -- still intends to use CIA mercenaries, including U.S. citizens, in aggression against the land of Sandino.

The disdain for the world public's clearly expressed demand is typical of the current U.S. Administration. Need we be surprised at the figures cited by the public organization "Citizens Against Aggression in Central America," according to which the United States has already carried out at least 30 flagrant violations of the norms of international law -- among them the provisions of the UN Charter and the OAS banning the use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of other countries. All this shows that the norms of civilized relations among countries are alien to U.S. imperialism. Any refusal to submit to Washington's imperial diktat is assessed on Capitol Hill as a threat to "U.S. interests." The state itself has been immediately put on the long list of "international terrorists" and the United States is starting its latest crusade to "restore trampled democracy."

Events in Central America fully reveal the imperial essence of Washington's policy. There is no justification for the provocative course of escalating conflict in the region.

GORBACHEV, OTHERS ATTEND SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD300029 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] A session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place in the Kremlin today with Comrade Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in the chair. The presidium examined the work of the soviet of people's deputies of Minsk in expanding the production of consumer goods and improving their quality, in the light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress. A report was delivered by Comrade (?Mikhasev), chairman of the Minsk Gorispolkom. On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies who have studied the state of affairs in Minsk, a report was made by Comrade Aushkap, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of Nationalities commssion on consumer goods and services. Taking part in discussion were Comrade Mokanu, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Tarazevich, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviete Presidium; Comrade Stakheyev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, team-leader of the mechanized coal-clearing team at the Nagornaya mine of the Gidrougol production association of Novokuznetsk in Kemerovo Oblast; and Comrade Kolmogorov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium then examined the practice of the reception of citizens and the resolution of issues presented by them in the soviets of people's deputies in Karaganda Oblast and subordinate bodies. A report was heard from Comrade Inkarbayev, chairman of the Karaganda Oblispolkom. On behalf of a group of deputies who had participated in preparations for this question, a report was made by Comrade Poletskov, chairman of the Kemerovo Obkom. Taking part in the debates were Comrade Mukashev, Deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Bocharov, deputy USSR minister of the coal industry.

The resolutions adopted on these issues will be published in the press. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium also examined several other issues concerning state issues.

Taking part in the discussion of issues on the agenda were Comrades Gorbachev, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Yeltsin, Slyunkov, and Solovyev.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL STRESSES ROLE OF DIALECTICS

PM291129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Living Soul of Marxism"]

[Text] This was how V.I. Lenin once described materialist dialectics -- the unshakable foundation of the Marxist teaching. Social scientists, natural scientists, and practical workers from all spheres of life use them. They regard dialectics as a reliable method helping them to resolve the complex tasks set by reality and the development of science.

Realization of the course of accleration and restructuring presupposes an ability to think and act in a new way. Today's processes, it was noted at the all-union conference of heads of social sciences departments, cannot be tailored to fit old formulas. Conclusions must be formulated that reflects the present dialectics of life. [paragraph continues]

For this it is necessary to master dialectical thinking and rely on dialectics, which, in Marx' words, bow down before nothing and are essentially critical and revolutionary.

It is well-known that at every stage in history the general principles of revolutionary theory are given concrete expression. To constantly take new experience into account and learn from life's lessons while not resting content with achievements and remembering that there are not and cannot be prescriptions to fit every eventuality in life -- it is from this premise that the party proceeds in its theoretical and practical work. Now, at a time when imaginative solutions and approaches are required, particular significance is assumed by the methodological side of Marxism-Leninism and the understanding of it as a guide to action.

To examine reality in all its many facets, in its constant flux, in its contradictoriness, and in the struggle between the old and the new is a requirement of Marxist dialectics. Only thus can the nature of socialist social relations be fully revealed and ways to develop and improve these relations be comprehensively grasped. This particularly applies to the characteristic ways in which the nonantagonistic contradictions that arise between productive forces and production relations are revealed and resolved. The party considers it theoretically important and practically necesary to profoundly reveal the dialectics of building a new society, to be guided by the law of the unity and struggle of opposites, which forms the nucleus of dialectics, and to know and correctly utilize the contradictions of socialism as a source and stimulus for its progress. The party's proven weapon -- the dialectical materialist method -- also makes it possible to penetrate deep into the dialectics of world development and analyze the picture of the world -- highly contradictory, but in many respects integral, a world in which the idea of human unity in the face of the nuclear threat is making headway with particular strength and logic.

The restructuring gives the entire social sciences system a highly responsible social command. We need scintific daring, fundamental theoretical generalizations, comparison of opinions, and debates and discussions on every question that has been poorly studied or not studied at all. The main thing is the translation of theoretical truths into the specific language of practice, real results in research, and the way in which those results contribute to acceleration, restructuring, the enrichment of culture, activation of the human factor, and man's ascent to the peaks of knowledge and morality.

An elementary tenet of Marxism is that practice is the foundation of knowledge and the criterion of truth. But the connection between theory and practice is a dialectical connection. Theoretical tasks cannot be divorced from practical tasks, but nor must the simple recording of facts be substituted for theory. Theory must be ahead of practice, deal with phenomena more broadly, and look deeper. Any underestimation of the role of Marxist dialectics and Marxist-Leninist science, any narrowly pragmatic interpretation of its tasks, and any ignoring of fundamental problems is fraught with serious ideological consequences. The unity of theory and practice -- the party regards this as the source of society's revolutionary transformation.

The intense, dynamic nature of revolutionary restructuring orients us toward deeper analysis of materialist dialectics. Definite work is being done in this direction. A number of generalizing works in the sphere of dialectics have been written. At the same time, it is necessary to reach new frontiers. [paragraph continues]

The main thing here is to keep our feet firmly on the ground and wage a determined struggle against attempts to use verbal battles, rehashes of and superficial commentaries on generally known tenets, quotation-mongering, and illustrations of long-known facts with "new examples" as a substitute for the formulation and analysis of topical questions of acceleration, restructuring, scientific and technical progress, and the dialectics of social development. The end product of all work in the field of dialectics is the solution to specific problems. It is important to strengthen the coordinating role played by the USSR Academy of Sciences and its leading institutes in this respect. Scientific journals are called upon to devote more attention to the world-outlook and methodological role of dialectics and to the analysis and study of dialectical problems.

Accustomed ways of thinking and acting must be more resolutely abandoned. Understanding of this is penetrating increasingly deeply into every stratum of our society. The editorial mailbag contains many letters in which people talk about the need to master the treasurehouse of our revolutionary teaching and ponder the question of how to teach dialectics. It is necessary to seek in every way to support and instill in people this kind of aware attitude to issues far transcending the bounds of their direct professional interests and to inculcate the ability to look at things systematically, comprehensively, and dialectically, from the standpoint of the needs of the common cause, the capacity for creative self-education, and the desire to assimilate all the wealth of ideas in the Marxist-Leninist classics, which provide us with shining examples of dialectics in operation and of the concrete application of dialectics in the theory and practice of revolutionary struggle. This is an important duty of party organizations, the party education system, and all ideological cadres.

Marxist-Leninist convictions must be the result of deep thought, searching, and discovery. Only then do convictions become the basis of a scientific world outlook, convictions that are inherent, personally conceived, reached through suffering, and consequently really firm; convictions which help one to live and work. This requires that the process of training and education be organized in a new way in many respects. It is primarily a question of displaying a creative approach to social science teaching and smashing the stereotypes that exist in this sphere. It is necessary to reveal the living soul and all the attraction of the emotional intellecuality of Marxism-Leninism, which is the peak and the essence of flickering human thought -- thought which has absorbed all wisdom and pain, the vast experience of the working people, and their hopes for a better future. It is necessary once again to turn to dialectics and the dialectical method of revealing the essence of a particular subject or phenomenon and developing knowledge and cognition through contradictions. This principle must form the basis of social science teaching.

It is impossible to resolve the very complex tasks of social development without relying on dialectics. This Leninist behest has particular significance today. The CPSU Central Committee October slogan rings out: Long live Marxism-Leninism -- the eternal revolutionary teaching!

SHCHERBITSKIY REVIEWS NINE-MONTH RESULTS

AU281421 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 21 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary: "Restructuring Is the Key to Acceleration"]

[Text] Just a little more than 2 months are left to the end of the current year. [paragraph continues]

This year is remarkable not only for the fact that it opened up another, the 12th, 5-year period in our country's history. As the first year since the 27th CPSU Congress, it should set the tone both for accomplishing the current tasks and for implementing the line drawn up by the congress and the party's programmatic directives.

What we have in mind are not individual improvements in certain sectors, but a radical restructuring encompassing the economy, social relations, the political system, the spiritual and ideological sphere, and the style and methods of our work. In the final account, restructuring should ensure a qualitatively new condition of our society and should bring it to new lines in economic and social progress.

The accomplishment of these tasks is not a short-lived campaign, but a great and complex process which requires time and intense effort on the part of the party and all people. It is also obvious that the undertaking launched brooks no delay, and it is necessary to exert all efforts and persistence to promote and deepen this undertaking, while drawing practical lessons and conclusions from the initial results.

Restructuring should become the main lever in mobilizing the internal reserves and potentials of our social system. It should become an absolutely essential condition for the pursuit of the line drawn up by the 27th CPSU Congress on accelerating socioeconomic development.

To accomplish these tasks, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee is primarily taking additional measures to invigorate all party committees and organizations in their activity aimed at raising the effectiveness of communal production and improving the style of their work. More attention has been paid to the state of affairs in the field, and to assistance rendered to party obkoms and oblispolkoms in eliminating existing shortcomings.

The republic's party, administrative, and economic organs have become more purposeful about perfecting planning and management and developing the national economy, and they have tightened control over the observance of delivery discipline and over the implementation of scientific-technological programs and tasks for economizing on all kinds of resources.

In view of the fact that deep qualitative changes that would stabilize positive trends everywhere still have not taken place, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central committee has examined the work carried out in restructuring and, in line with the CPSU Central Committee decision on the results of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's trip to Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, has worked out a concrete plan of activity which has to be performed in this direction in the current year and over a longer period.

Of course, the restructuring process is important in all its features and aspects. But special attention is required by the economy and the social sphere which bring about the potentials and advantages of our system in the most graphic way. The results of the work performed by the republic's national economy in the current year are to be examined precisely from these positions. These results are evidence of significant changes for the better, of positive trends and phenomena in economic activity. In the 9 months, the volume of industrial production increased 4.9 percent. This was the first time that the increase was obtained completely by increasing labor productivity. All ministries, departments, and oblasts, except the Ministry of the Coal Industry and Kherson Oblast, coped with the plans for marketing industrial products. The number of enterprises falling short of this target shrank by more than one-third. [paragraph continues]

An increase was recorded in carrying out commitments contracted for the delivery of goods, and -- compared with the corresponding period of 1985 -- arrears in deliveries shrank by a factor of 1.5. In addition, the results of tightening the economy drive were appreciable. Savings obtained since the beginning of the year by reducing the primary costs of industrial production exceeded the plan by nearly R280 million. Additional incomes obtained by the republic's national economy as a whole totaled R692 million.

As noted at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session that examined the results of economic developoment in the 9 months of 1986, in this way changes for the better were noticeable not only in quantitative, but also qualitative indexes which determine the level of production effectiveness. This was a result of the stronger intensive factors of growth. Ranking among the most important of these factors was the acceleration of scientific-technological progress and utilization of its achievements. The economic effect obtained from implementing the republic's special-purpose comprehensive programs increased 1.5 times. The degree to which enterprises are being reequipped and reorganized is expanding. In a number of basic branches -- in the machine building, the coal, and other industries -- a large part of capital investments is being assigned for this purpose.

The agricultural laborers have increased the amount of meat, milk, grain, sunflower seeds, vegetables, and some other produce sold to the state. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are ever more widely and ever more effectively applying intensive technologies which increase output.

The state of affairs is also improving, although slowly, in capital construction. Compared with 1985, the share of contract work carried out with one's own resources [sobstvennymi silami] rose 7 percent, and the plan for such contract work was fulfilled. The plan was fulfilled for putting into service houses, schools, children's preschool establishments, hospitals, polyclinics, and vocational and technical schools.

Naturally enough, such results do not come by themselves. Behind them one always has to see people, their attitudes to the matter at hand, the level of qualifications and consciousness -- in a word, everything called the human factor. What invigorates this factor are efforts to make party work better organized, more concrete, efficient, and effective, to expand the rights of labor collectives and democratic principles in society, and to increase the role of the soviets of people's deputies. An accelerated economic growth is also inseparable from labor discipline. Compared with the corresponding period of 1985, per worker losses incurred in the first half of the current year because of truancies, stoppages, and administrative leaves shrank by one-third in industry, and by a half in construction.

All data quoted here and a number of others are evidence that the republic's economy as a whole made a step forward. But the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the June CPSU Central Committee plenum call on us to assess what has been done in the strictest way, and to constantly compare the achievements with the possibilities of the existing scientific and technical potential, as well as with the scope and complexity of outstanding tasks. We must be aware of the fact that this is only the beginning and that we still have to work hard to stabilize and to constantly promote positive trends.

This is all the more so because the national economy is beset with shortcomings. Thus, in the third quarter of the current year the number of enterprises which fell short of the plans for the sale of products and for raising labor productivity significantly increased. This applies primarily to Zaporozhye, Kharkov, and Chernigov Oblasts. In September the average daily production increase in industry was the lowest since the beginning of the year.

According to the 9-month results, 25 percent of all enterprises fell short of their contracted commitments. This has seriously affected the rhythm of work at many other enterprises. Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, Zhitomir, and Sumy Oblasts had the largest share of such lagging enterprises.

A strained situation emerged in a number of sectors of capital construction. Although the number of fixed assets put into operation increased 15 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1985, the shortfall of the plan was significant.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been slow in taking steps to stabilize the development of producton, particularly that of grain and sugar beets. The stocks of coarse and juicy fodder are smaller than in 1985, particularly in Vinnitsa, Cherkassy, and Kirovograd Oblasts. At a number of farms, livestock productivity has dropped.

Very detrimental to our common cause is departmental narrowmindedness in settling a number of problems as imminent as economizing on resources, the application of advanced technologies, the comprehensive mechanization of manual labor, and some others. Leaders of individual ministries and departments continue the foul practice of delaying intense work until the end of the month, quarter, or year, and this seriously affected the results scored in September.

Adhering to principles, the Ukranian Communist Party Central Committee has evaluated the work performed by a number of the republic's ministries and departments and has drawn up measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings.

It is quite obvious that the efforts to restructure and to accelerate are to be systematically invigorated both from above and from below, and all problems concerning practical work and its results are to be dealt with in a more critical and businesslike manner. The need for such an approach can be graphically shown in the example of ferrous mettalurgy, of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry. To do justice to the laborers of these branches, they have done a great deal. In the current year, practically all metallurgical enterprises have significantly improved their work. Compared with 1985, the output of basic production items has increased, the share of coke, pig iron, and conversion metal used in production has dropped, and commitments contracted for deliveries have been carried out somewhat better. Petroleum refining and petrochemical enterprises have been performing more steadily.

But when one applies to the performance of the branch the yardstick of the new tasks, the conclusion will be indubitable: The republic's Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy is slow in restructuring its activity, particularly in reconstructing and reequipping enterprises, and in raising production effectiveness. In this branch, deep qualitative changes have not taken place, and full use has not been made of the favorable conditions which have emerged in labor collectives under the impact of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions to achieve higher final results. It was not mere chance that in the last 2 months the metallurgists began to give up their positions.

This was also roughly the way the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee evaluated the performance of the Ukrainian Main Adminstration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. Its most characteristic shortcoming is, perhaps, the fact that it substitutes discussions about authentic restructuring for actual restructuring. Correct arguments in favor of intensifying production and accelerating scientific-technological progress serve the administration to cover up the invariable reliance on extensive factors and slowness in renewing fixed assets. A smilar situation has also adversely affected the results of work at enterprises under the republic's Minstries of Local Industry and Light Industry.

Consequently, the aforesaid and a number of other branches still have not taken a sharp turn toward internal production reserves the use of which would bring a sharp improvement in economic results. The failure to keep an eye on the future might significantly impede the accomplishment of the increased tasks and, in a number of cases, might inevitably bring about big losses. Here is a concrete example. As is known, the new management conditions impose on enterprises an increased material responsibility for the output of goods that are obsolete and should be withdrawn from production. In this way, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy is in danger of losing at least R200 million in wholesale prices in 1986, and the Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, R30 million. These sums are to be deducted from economic motivation funds, so that labor collectives will have good grounds for blaming their careless leaders.

Responsibility for the situation that has emerged is also to be borne by party organizations. That is why the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee is displeased with the work not only of D.P. Galkin and G. Ye. Lesnichiy, leaders of these branches, but also V.F. Kutsyr, party committee secretary in the Minstry of Ferrous Industry, and V.V. Gudym, party bureau secretary in the Main Adminstration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry.

Other party committees and basic organizations should draw their own conclusions from these facts. After all, it is their duty is to translate the party's programmatic directives into the language of concrete tasks, to help people find their places in accomplishing these tasks, and to foster initiative and creativity by every means. This requirement stems from the very essence of restructuring formulated by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in his speech at the meeing with Krasnoder Kray aktivists; In each labor collective, in each party organization, each republic, oblast, branch, and central department, we must create such conditions for man that he feels he is a master in the country.

Life has already brought and continues to bring sufficiently convincing examples of how party organizations and economic cadres are accomplishing this complex and multiform task, how they are passing the difficult test of maturity under the conditions of restructuring. Acting energetically and knowingly is precisely the way adopted by the Sumy M.V. Frunze and the Odessa oxygen machinery scientific production associations; by the Donetsk coal, the Kiev A.M. Gorkiy lathe construction, the Dnepropetrovsk 25th CPSU Congress Dneproshina, and the Lvov conveyor productions associations; and by the Prikarpatles and the Kiev trade machinery associations. These collectives differ in the scope of their production and in the nature of their tasks, but they are similar in the most important thing -- in the ability to make use of their potentials and their increased economic independence, and to strengthen their intiative with a mobile, elastic organization of production and control.

Such an attitude has also ensured success for the collective of the Odessa lathe construction association, which was among the initiators of republic-level competitions to develop and apply equipment that matches or surpasses the world's best models, to fully renew production within the current 5-year period, and to ensure that output volumes only increase through the production of new highly productive machines and equipment.

The association has provided a reliable base for this initiative, which matches the spirit of the times and meets the requirements of restructuring. The collective has reconstructed and reequipped the enterprise by its own forces and without interrupting production. It has used the added facilities to produce in serius modern equipment -- lathes with programmed digital control, automatic lines, and robot complexes. The association continues its efforts to accelerate scientific-technological progress on the basis of the Intensification-90 program, which includes proposals made by the working people. [paragraph continues]

When implemented, this program will enable the association in the 12th 5-year period to raise the volumes of production 1.8 times, the output of new equipment 6 times, and to significantly reduce the time needed to develop such equipment and put it into serial production. This is the purposeful and businesslike way the association, with the participation of the entire collective, gives practical weight to and fills with concrete contents the thesis that machine building is the catalyst of technological progress.

The restructuring process is irreversible, but it still happens to run into obstacles and opposing socioeconomic, organizational, and psychological factors. They differ in nature, but grow from the same root -- from inertia in thinking and acting, from adherence to old and worthless methods, from habits and misconceptions. We must speak about that honestly and frankly, eliminating not only the shortcomings but also their causes.

Unfortunately, there is plenty of evidence that inability or unwillingness to restructure in the spirit of the new requirements still lingers side by side with the bold and consistent innovative quest. For example, in the same machine building branch there are enterprises which continue to produce obsolete or substandard goods. Ranking among the enterprises is the Ivano-Frankovsk mechanical presses and automatic lines plant. More than R3.5 million will have to be spent this year additionally to eliminate defects found by customers in its goods.

The collectives of many enterprises, minsterial and departmental functionaries have clearly proved to be unable to meet the increased requirements as regards the quality of goods. In the current year, the organs of the State Committee for Standards have taken the Quality Mark awy from 54 production items because of infringements of the routine of certifying and because of their failing to comply with the normative and technical documents. For this reason the volume of sales has sunk by many millions of rubles. Such instances have occurred, in particular, at the Odessa precision lathes plant, the Krivoy Rog Kommunist mining equipment plant, and at the Nikolayev lubricant systems plant.

Poor quality of goods has simply become a chronic illness at many enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry. The efforts made by Minister O. Ya. Kasyanenko and the ministerial board have thus far not produced any appreciable results.

Many links of the agro-industrial complex are slow and unwieldy in getting rid of the bureaucratic style leadership by directives, which fetters initiative in the field, and for this reason it is still too early to qualify their work as truly businesslike. In this respect, rayon agro-industrial associations in Volyn Oblast, the Vladimir Volynskiy and the Lokachinskiy associations, are revealing. They are located side by side. They have identical conditions, but in the results of management they differ a great deal. The Vladimir Volynskiy Rayon agro-industrial association has put an end to the practice of planning in accordance with "what has been achieved," and has carefully weighed all resources possessed by each farm. The association determines the amounts of concrete produce for sale in accordance with the potentials of farms and with the structure of their production. It has corroborated the increased independence by applying collective contracting and internal farm accountancy [vnutrikhozyastvennyy raschet], which boost interest in the final results of work. But the neighboring rayon-agro-industrial association has still been poor in making use of the existing production potential and reserves, and has been slow in applying economic management methods. Also it has not get rid of bustle of sessions and petty tutelage which literally ties the hands of collective farms and their leaders and specialists

The result of such different approaches to the matter at hand, and of the two positions in restructuring -- the creative position and the passive, expectant one -- is only natural. The value of Vladimir Volynskiy Rayon agricultural production per 100 hectares exceeds its equivalent in Lokachinski Rayon by R20,00, or by a quarter. Most farms in Vladimir Volynskiy Rayon have already been working on the principles of paying one's way and self-financing, while in the neighboring rayon 50 percent of farms barely make ends meet or are unprofitable.

The intensification formula -- maximum results with minimum expenses -- is now the measure of the quality of labor, an important criterion in assessing the efficiency of party organizations. All conditions have to be created for labor collectives to make fuller use of their physical and intellectual potentials, following the example of work performed by energetic and competent people in step with the times, and meeting their requirements for teaching cadres efficiency and socialist enterprise. Party committees and basic organizations must make use of all means of ideological influence for this purpose; in ideological work they must ensure a turn toward life, toward the tasks that are confronting our society.

Possibilities of displaying managing sharpness and innovative ideas, and of making use of them in settling topical problems exist at all levels of the national economy irrespective of its scope. In this context I would like to add to the list of leaders as well known as V.F. Zlobin, general director of the Kiev tractor component parts association, and V.F. Veres, general director of the Karpatles association, the name of I.I. Latkin, brigade leader in the Voroshilovgrad diesel locomotive association, for example. Two years ago, he spearheaded a lagging brigade in a shop manufacturing consumer goods. The experience, persistence, and personal example of the cadre worker have proved to be very beneficial. Labor discipline in the collective has strengthened, and the brigade has adopted one single schedule [yedinyy naryad]. I.I. Latkin's comprehensive integral-process brigade has exceeded the targets for increasing labor productivity and has recently repeatedly been the winner in socialist competitions.

It is one of the important duties of party and economic leaders to take opportune note of and support such workers as are remarkable for brilliant ideas and innovative undertakings, and are able to assume responsibility for the matter at hand. Adhering to principle, in exactly the same way it is necessary to opportunely assess shortcomings and ommissions, to bring the culprits to account, and to reinforce leadership wherever necessary.

Kherson Gorkom, for example, lacks such adherence to principle and efficiency with regard to the leadership of the "G.I. Petrovskiy Combine Plant" production association under A.F. Khortenko, general director, and S. Ye. Mostepan, party committee secretary. One cannot say that functionaries of these party committees do not visit enterprises. Rather on the contrary, they spend much time at enterprises, and the association's performance has repeatedly been examined at gorkombureau sessions. However, the discussions, as a rule, were restricted to the area of economic problems, and important issues concerning improvements in party work and the mobilization of people for accomplishing outstanding tasks were overlooked. It is not surprising that, owing to such an attitude, the country's only enterprise for the production of equipment for harvesting corn for grain does not cope with its tasks. Nonetheless, this circumstance did not prevent the gorkom bureau from approving in the current year the association's decision "on high qualities and rates of work performed each day in the 12th 5-year period." An excessive price now has to be paid for the passion for this fine-sounding but empty phrase. Since the beginning of the year, the association has fallen short of the target by approximately 800 combines and trailers for corn harvesting. What are the dimensions of the moral damage caused by the far-fetched and unrealistic undertaking which has discredited the very notion of workers' intitiative!

Having shifted the focus of organizational and political work to labor collectives, party committees are expected to constantly ensure unity between word and deed, and to see the social and educational aspects behind purely economic issues.

Everyone has to realize today: There is no way back to old and obsolete methods. Whoever counts on easy success and indulges in the accustomed quiet life, must either review his opinions and attitude to the sector of work entrusted to him, or else must give up his place to somebody else who can see the essence of reconstructing and is willing to do the utmost to carry it out successfully. This is exactly how the tasks should be set and are being set at the accountability and election meetings which are now being held in party groups, in shop and basic party organizations.

The dynamism of reconstructing depends largely on the top leaders. Unfortuntely, many leaders and responsible functionaries, including at the republic level, do not take trouble to systematically and critically analyze the situation and, consequently, are unable to take opportune and necessary decisions or to make appropriate proposals. Many of them continue to be submerged in daily trivialities. There are quite a few leaders who are happy even with small positive results and do not compare the achievements with the potential possibilities.

This was precisely the reason that the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee submitted to serious criticism the style and methods of work performed by Volyn Obkom with Comrade Z. S. Kovalchuk as obkom first secretary; Dnepropetrovsk Obkom with Comrade V.G. Boyko as obkom first secretary; Nikolayev Obkom with Comrade L.G. Sharayev as obkom first secretary; and Rovno Obkom with Comrade T.I. Panasenko as obkom first secretary. However, as the reexamination of the situation in the field shows, the aforesaid party committees are still slow in restructuring, and this negatively affects the results of the work.

There are still many omissions in the work performed by Donetsk Oblispolkom under Comrade A.S. Statinov as oblispolkom chairman, and Zaporozhye Oblispolkom under Comrade P.I. Moskalkov as oblispolkom chairman to accomplish both current and long-term tasks.

Under the present conditions, leading functionaries should bring forward, generate new ideas, thoughts and tasks, and should collectively seek ways of settling them. They are expected to see real prospects and ensure high final results not only in the current year, but also in the 5-year period as a whole.

As a direct way to acceleration, restructuring should become a matter for everyone, from leader to laborer, that is, it should be persistently pursued at all levels -- from branch headquartes to shop and brigade.

At the present stage of completing the first year of the 5-year period, it is imperative to do everything necessary to pull up lagging sectors, to ensure that all labor collectives fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for all indexes, and to prepare well and on time for work in the winter season. What we do in this season will largely determine the results of the year and will provide the basis for an accelerated development in the future.

TURKMEN OFFICIALS DISMISSED FOR OFFENSES

PM291435 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 Oct 86 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Sixth Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The scheduled Sixth Plenum of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee was held in Ashkhabad 18 October. The plenum discussed the question "On Crude Violations of Party and State Discipline and Complicity in Exaggerated Reporting, False Reporting, Bribery, Defrauding the State, and Distortions of Cadre Policy in the Tashauz Oblast Party Organization."

A report was delivered by S.A. Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

Taking part in the debate were Yu. K. Mogilevets, first secretary of Ashkhabad Party Obkom; K. Mergenbayeva, machine operator at the "Karabogazsulfat" Production Associations; S. Motayev, first secretary of Kunya-Urgenchskiy Party Raykom; Kh. Durdyyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Writers' Union Board; I. Khemrayev, fitter at Illyalinskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association's repairs enterprises; A.S. Boyko, chairman of the Turkmen SSR KGB; G. Kopaysinova, worker at Tashauzskiy Rayon's Krupskaya Sovkhoz; R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of Chardzhou Party Obkom; V.I. Gubanov, director of the Krasnovodsk petroleum refinery; A. Orazov, chairman of Takhtinskiy Rayon's Lenin Kolkhoz; Ya. P. Gundogdyyev, first secretary of the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee; A. Durdyyev, first secretary of Takhtinskiy Party Raykom; K. Baydzhanova, lecturer at the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section; N. Tangrybergenova, chairman of Tashauz Gorispolkom; and O.V. Londarev, first secretary of Tashauz Party Gorkom.

V.I. Bessarabov, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, spoke at the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

The plenum adopted an appropraite resolution on the question examined.

For gross violations of party and state discipline, for complicity in exaggerated and false reporting, and for defrauding the state, which led to the demoralization of some cadres [razlozheniye chasti kadrov], the plenum unanimously removed from office and expelled from the CPSU B. Atayev, first secretary of Tashauz Party Obkom, K. Mollayev, chairman of Tashauz Oblispolkom, and N.F. Lomov, secretary of Tashauz Party Obkom, U. Shamuratov was relieved of the duties of secretary of Tashauz Party Obkom.

The plenum also ordered Tashauz Turkmen Communist Party Obkom to examine the question of party proceedings against U. Shamuratov and also against V.P. Illyushkin, former obkom second secretary, for major errors in work.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum relieved I. Bekiyev of the duties of chief of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Section for serious shortcomings in work.

The plenum appointed A.S. Rizayeva chief of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Culture Section.

PAVLOV REFLECTS ON 'QUITE GOOD' CROP YIELDS

PM291741 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Getting the Harvest Delivered"]

[Text] Last week farms in Kazakhstan fulfilled the plan for grain sales. The state received from them more than 16.5 million metric tons. The plans were also fulfilled by the grain growers of Omsk, Kiev, Khmelnitskiy, and some other oblasts.

The plan has been fulfilled, but there is still grain on the threshing floors of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kazakhstan that is intended for sale to the state, and the farms are striving to prepare it properly, deliver grain of sterling quality, and obtain quality bonuses. And they are doing so -- 96 percent of the wheat received at procurement centers is of the durum, strong, or valuable varieties. Farms in the six virgin land oblasts have made the main contribution to plan fulfillment.

Let us also recognize the contributions of farmers in 9 union republics and 93 oblasts (krays, and autonomous republics) in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan again, Uzbekistan, and other republics to replenishing the country's grain stocks by fulfilling plans for grain sales to the state.

It should be stressed that this year more than 2.4 million metric tons of durum wheats have already been purchased, the largest quantity ever. The plan for purchases of strong and valuable wheats has been considerably overfulfilled, by 32 percent. In other words, all the baking industry's wheat needs, so we were told at the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, have now been fully met. A sufficient quantity of rye has been laid in. Procurements of rice, corn, and other crops are continuing.

It has to be said that the state gave very resolute and real assistance to the harvest workers in the virgin land oblasts of Kazakhstan and oblasts and autonomous republics in Siberia and the Urals, where there was a bumper crop this year. Many new combines were supplied. Although it is true that some of them arrived only days before the harvest work began. Alas, the quality of machine assembly in our country is poor, and some farms were unable to use them. But the trucks arrived at just the right time. They came from all over the country. As a rule, they had been well prepared and had relief crews. In a number of virgin land oblasts the agro-industrial committee issued instructions (and correctly and clearly at that) to service the incoming machinery on the basis of farms' own funds and prevent stoppages. Or is one supposed to wait for spare parts to come from Belorussia? Well, that happened in the past.

Transport operations have been quite productive. But I think the agro-industrial committee has a little job to tackle: It should be possible to manage with fewer "borrowed wheels." The irrational utilization of them has sometimes been glaring. Is it sound management when in Kustanay Oblast, which, incidentally, has provided the largest piece of the virgin land loaf, the average daily output per truck in a number of rayons has not exceeded 8-10 metric tons. That is, two trips a day.

Not everywhere have the procurement workers been in a hurry to reorganize. There has been a discernible supercilious and parochial attitude. If I choose to I will accept it when I want, and I will determine the quality as I choose. You can draw your own conclusions. The procurement workers were perhaps right only inasmuch as kolkhozes and sovkhozes have poor weighing facilities and this has resulted in many disagreements.

There has been plenty of argument, alas, about the quality of the grain. At the elevators it was claimed that they use modern methods of grain assessment, while the farms believed otherwise. It is not the first year this has happened. This year's harvest has not removed the problem.

Farmers' attention should be drawn to the following fact. This year the procurement workers "lowered their sights" somewhat when recording grain quality. This does not mean that the actual grain is not as good as the assessment shows. It is simply that the procurement workers have taken it upon themselves some of the bother of preparing it.

So the virgin lands have again demonstrated their potential. And it is far from exhausted. The antierosion system of farming, intensive techniques, and the virgin land farmers' accumulated experience should raise the food industry in these parts to a new and higher level.

The time is not far off when the final results of the farming year will be summed up at local level. But the general assessment of USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee experts is that the field work has been quite well organized. It is important now to avoid losses on the sugar beet, sunflower, and vegetable plantations, where there is harvest work still to be done. The October weather this year has made it possible to replenish feed stocks for livestock raising. In terms of feed units, somewhat more has been procured than had been by the same time last year. But not everywhere. Farms in Uzbekistan and Moldavia, Rostov and Penza Oblasts, Mary, Mordovian, Kalmyk, and Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Republics, and Maritime Kray are among those which have fallen behind. And it is very important now to carefully plan the wintering process in order to prevent a reduction in herd productivity.

Work has been held up somewhat on vegetable plantations. In some places supplies of vegetables and fruit to the consumer and trade in them are not organized efficiently enough. Despite the fact that purchases are somewhat up on last year. New standards for fruit and vegetable products have been in operation since 1 September. They are stricter. The demands on quality and marketing practices are more exacting. But the new approach has so far made little impact in many citiesd. The range would seem to be satisfactory, although the same cannot be said of the quality.

Restrictive attitudes are gaining the upper hand again in some cases. Better to let the product go to waste here than send it "abroad." The Tsyurupinskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association in Kherson Oblast would not allow the 26th CPSU Congress Kolkhoz to send watermelons outside the oblast or to take them had been no CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers resolution authorizing farms to sell 30 percent of their fruit and vegetables on the market at any time, with this counting toward the plan.

On encountering such inexplicably vigorous parochialism, the leaders of a number of farms decide for themselves: Do I need this trade, when there is no such hassle and unpleasantness too. The upshot is that on markets in Kharkov and a number of other cities in the Ukraine and the RSFSR private traders sell several times more potatoes, vegetables, and fruit than kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Agro-industrial committee components, both centrally and locally, have not done very much this year, compared with the old Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, to improve forms of procurement. Relationships between farms, the trade network, and processing enterprises are not changing quickly enough in the requisite direction.

I believe that today, on the threshold of winter, the chief concern of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and its partners is the traditional one, but, given the fact that there have been a number of quite good crops this year, it is a particularly crucial concern -- all the crops must be preserved and delivered to the consumer in the best possible condition.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 24-29 OCT REPORTED

LD300117 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 24-27 October. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

24 October

Uzbekistan -- the 4 millionth metric ton of cotton to be harvested since the season began has reached procurement stations. Harvesting rates noticeably increased in the second 10-day period of October in Surkhan-Darya and Namangan Oblasts. In Surkhan-Darya Oblast the plan for sales of fine-fiber cotton to the state has been overfulfilled by more than 20 percent. (0000)

Khabarovsk Kray -- Soya harvesting has been completed. In contrast to previous years, most collective and state farms have obtained a full-weight harvest. Farmers today are handing soya over to the state, while the best farms are engaged in above-plan sales. Fields are being prepared for next year's harvest. (0000)

Grain growers of Ternopol Oblast have been working well in the first year of the 5-year plan. They have delivered 599,000 metric tons of grain crops to the elevators and grain to reception points, which is 124,000 metric tons more than was projected by the state plan. The task on filling granaries with valuable wheat has been trebled. The application of intensive technology to the cultivation of winter wheat has substantially contributed to an increase in the amount of grain crops harvested. On a number of farms, the harvest has exceeded the 60 and even 70 quintal threshold. The sale of grain to the state is continuing. (0700)

Fergana Oblast farms were the first in Uzbekistan to complete the sowing of the interim feed crops. An area whose size exceeds 18,000 hectares accommodates winter barley and rape. This means that oblast dairy farms will be obtaining succulent greens in sufficient quantities as early as the beginning of the spring. (0700)

Some 17 million hectares have been prepared for next year's harvest in Tselinograd Oblast. (0800)

Corn harvesting has been completed in North Ossetiya. (0800)

25 October

Grain growers from Chernigov Oblast have fulfilled the state plan of grain sales to the state; 417,000 metric tons of grain were put into storage. (0900)

Farms of Chernigov, Zhitomir, Lvov, Volyn, Rovno Chernovtsy, Ivano-Frankovsk, and the Transcarpathian Oblasts in the Ukraine have fulfilled their state plans for grain sales. (1100)

Ashkhabad -- More than 200,000 metric tons of raw cotton has been delivered to the procurement points of Turkmenia from the beginning of the harvesting season. But the cotton growers of the republic have been working below their capacity. They are falling behind in the amount of cotton they have procured from last year's level almost by 140,000 metric tons, and this is not surprising. (1200)

In Tambov Oblast, the farms of the Zherdevskiy and Petrovskiy rayons have met targets for the sale of sugar beet to the state. This means that the collective and state farms of as many as nine rayons of the oblasts have coped with the task. The beet-growers of Tambov Oblast have dispatched to procurement points and processingd enterprises 1.85 million metric tons of the product. (1200)

Farm workers in Krasnodar Kray today fulfilled increased socialist pledges in the sale of grain to the state: 4.3 million metric tons of grain have been poured into granaries, including the procurement of 3.5 million metric tons of wheat, of which more than 95 percent are of the strong and valuable varieties. (1600)

Chernigov Oblast -- 417,000 metric tons of grain have been harvested. (Moscow Television Service in Russian) (1800)

26 October

No fileworthy reports monitored.

27 October

Kazakhstan grain workers have sold more than a billion poods of grain to the state, of which Kustanay Oblast contributed more than 225 million poods. (0420)

Tataria farms have completed deliveries of sugar beet to refineries, with a figure of over 780,000 metric tons. (0900)

A record crop of fine-fiber cotton has been harvested in Uzbekistan: 470,000 metric tons have been delivered to the state so far, which is above plan. In Tajikistan, nearly 90 percent of the annual plan for cotton has been delivered. (233-)

28 October

The rice harvest in the Kuban is coming to an end: a record yield of 52 quintals per hectare has been obtained. This can partly be attributed to improving aging irrigation systems and partly to restructuring of working methods. (1600)

29 October

Autumn plowing has been completed in Saratov Oblast where over 4 million hectares have been prepared for spring crops. (0700)

STATISTICAL GROUP REPORTS FIELD WORK PROGRESS

LD300913 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The country's farms are finishing harvest work in the fields. According to the data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 27 October, sunflowers had been harvested from 3.5 million hectares.

This is 88 percent of the sown area. Soya has been harvested from 87 percent of the sown areas. Its harvest is this year considerably higher than in previous years. For instance in Kirghizia, they gather from each hectare more than 17 quintals. The digging up of sugar beet and potatoes has been practically finished. Is still a lot of work in the vegetable fields, however. Vitnamin-rich producer has been gathered from 87 percent of planed areas.

Statistical bodies present the following data: the Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sold from the 30 percent of the planned volume of purchases at kolkhoz markets and consumer cooperatives only 1.9 percent of vegetables, compared to the overall volume of purchase, and even less of potatoes, 0.4 percent. These figures speak of the fact that the farms did not practically utilize the right of sale of garden production. There is enough to think about for the local agro-industrial complex bodies and to make the necessary conclusions in accordance with the situation that has developed.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes continue sowing winter crops. They have been sown on an area exceeding 37 million hectares of fields. Fallow has been plowed on more than 102 million hectares.

More on Field Work, Harvest

LD230345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Today the USSR Central Statistical Administration published news on the progress of autumn field work on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes. Here is our correspondent, Aleksandr Ruvinskiy:

[Ruvinskiy] Field work is being completed. At the end of October grain crops remained on only 4 million hectares of grain lands. Machine operators in Tymen, Kirov, Sverdlovsk, Perm and a number of other oblasts overcame bad weather to harvest them. Threshing of rice is also coming to an end. In the Central Asian republics the harvest has moved on to fields where the latet strains of this crop are ripening. Corn for grain is also being harvested on the last hectares.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in nine union republics have fulfilled their plan for the sale of grain to the state, and more than 50 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the Russian Federation; likewise, 13 oblasts of the Ukraine and nine in Kazakhstan. The sale of grain is continuing. Sunflower remains to be harvested over one-seventh of the planted area in Orenburg Oblast, Altay, Bashkiriya and a number of other places. Lifting of sugar beet continues in Ukraine, Moldavia and Kazakhstan. The harvest of potato this year has turned out sufficiently high. It has been harvested on practically all the planted area.

In the southernmost areas of the country where autumn sowing is underway, there have been good rains which have topped up the reserves of moisture in the soil. Winter crops now cover 36.5 million hectares, which is 94 percent of the plan.

Last week plowing was done over 9 million hectares, and now the plan for this work, important for the next harvest, has been fulfilled by 85 percent.

The laying in of feed is continuing at present, the reserves of silage are increasing and mass lifting of fodder root crops is under way. As a whole 99 percent of the plan for various types of feed expressed in terms of feed units has been laid in.

CORRECTION TO SPACE PROJECT TO RESEARCH MOONS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Space Project To Research Mercury's Moons," published in the 28 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page U2. The body of this item should be replaced with the following text due to the number of corrections within item:

[Text] Preparations are underway for a highly complex space project. It has been decided that in the summer of 1988, two space vehicles will be launched from the Baykonyr Soviet Space Center in the Kazakh SSR, just a few days apart from one another, to engage in research involving the planet Mars and its moons. These vehicles will reach their distant destination after 200 days of flight.

The undertaking has been named the Phobos project, in honor of one of the moons of the planet Mars. Vyacheslav Balibanov, deputy chief of the Space Research Institute, has informed us that the most interesting aspect of the project will occur in April 1989, when the unmanned spacecraft launched from earth will approach Phobos at a distance of 30-50 meters and will activate their automatic long-range transmitters in that [word indistinct]. This equipment will directly transmit informatin about the mysterious moon. Phobos will also be illuminated with laser beams, as a result of which its soil and rock formations will be revealed. Experts believe that research on the moon Phobos will help us to solve the riddle of the origin of man and life on earth.

NEW AIRLINER, TRANSPORT PLANE DESCRIBED

LD101237 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpts] We speak of a new generation of Soviet aircraft which will be replacing the airliners and transport planes of today. Here's our science correspondent Boris Belitskiy:

It appears that even among such airliner giants as the jumbo jets it's possible to establish fuel saving records. This is proved by the design of the longhaul Ilyushin-96/300 airliner; it wil burn a mere 23 grams of fuel per passenger per kilometer. This is half as much as is used up by the airliners of that class in use today. [passage omitted] The aircraft is to be 50 meters long and 6 meters in diameter, which is 50 percent more than the diameter of a tunnel of the subway. The Ilyushin-96/300 is expected to go into service on routes in the USSR by 1990. It will take 10 hours to cover the 9,000 km from Moscow to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast with 300 passengers on board.

The new air bus owes it high payload and fuel saving characteristics not only to its four engines, each with a 16-ton thrust, but also to its somewhat unusual wing profile. The wings are thicker than usual and are less swept back. This shape has emerged from Soviet fundamental research in what are known as super critical profiles. The wings of the new airbus will substantially enhance its aerodynamic characteristics, moreover they will retain these characteristics even at near sonic speeds. And the wings, as I said, not only lift the airbus into the air but save fuel.

Similar wings will characterize the medium-haul Tupolev-204 airliner, which is likewise expected to go into regular service by the beginning of the '90s. Its aerodynamics and advanced engines all similarly save fuel very effectively. [passage omitted]